Depart. Arrive. 10:00 a. m. 8:25 p. m. 8:00 p. m 7:30 a. m. Clinton and Carroll-sta. E 8:40 a. m. 8:10 b. m. E 8:00 p. in. 7:30 a. m. IGATION.

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The Clash of Arms Resounds from Armenia and Montenegro.

A Body of Circassians Surprised and Put to Flight.

The Remnant Retaliates by Wholegale Butchery of Peaceful People.

Rumored Defeat of the Russians in a Fight Near Delibaba.

An Awful Struggle Between 10,-000 Turks and 3,000 Montenegrins.

The Turks Defeated and Pursued, Leaving 2,000 Dead on the Field.

Nicsics Only Revictualed After Tremendous Carnage.

Twenty Thousand Arabs Plundering Syria South of Damascus.

The Wild Scenes Enacted in the French Chamber Saturday.

by the South American Tidal-Wave.

TURKISH TREACHERY. HOW THE RUSSIANS GAIN THEIR ENDS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 16 .- A wellinformed correspondent sends by rail a budget of gossip and news from Constantinople, which gives an interesting insight into the present condition and feelings of the Turks. He says it is by no means certain that treachery has not a good deal to do with the bad performance of the Turkish army in Asia.

RUSSIAN MONEY has for many years done its work in miserable Turkey, and prevented many a good scheme from being carried out, and those who have tarried at Erzeroum declare that they can only account for the very inefficient fortifications and preparations, and for the same want of care at Ardahan, by the fact that for a long time past Russian gold has been employed to prevent efficient defense in oth places. More than this, they openly assert that many of the Turkish officers in the field have been heavily bribed by Russia. At Constantinople

THINGS ARE STILL WORSE.

It is stated that here both Mahmond Damad and Redif have been bought by the Muscovites, and that they will receive a large sum on the conclusion of a peace which gives advantages and possessions to Russia. Russian influence has had much more to do with Turkey's troubles than is generally sup-posed. Some years ago, when Khalil Cherif Pasha, the present Turkish Ambassador at Paris, was foreign Minister here, he

CONCEIVED A PLAN which should make Servia stronger, and yet strengthen Turkey, This plan was to hand over the Principalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and constitute Servia a Kingdom, on the one condition that it should become affiliated with Turkey in much the same way as the Bavarian Kingdom is bound to Prussia, and that its armies should form a component part of the Turkish military forces. The scheme was admirable, and would have been carried out, but

SOME ONE TOLD IGNATIEFF. and so slarmed was that astute statesman that without more ado he brought so much influence to bear upon Khalil Cherif Pasha as to make him drop the only scheme which would have saved Turkey.

ARMENIA.

SORTIE FROM KARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, June 18—4 a. m.—The Herald correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that advices from the Russian headquarters in Armenia report that the garrison of Kars have made another desperate sortic. The Russian left wing, under Gen. Weinman, repulsed the attack and inflicted severe losses on the Turks. The first onslaught of the Turks was very furious, but the Russian troops met the attack with great steadiness. The Russian cavalry at Kagala succeeded in turning the Turkish flank and rear by a bold movement. The fighting was very brisk, a bold movement. The fighting was very brisk, but the losses were not heavy on either side. The Turks lost 200 men, and the Russians 117.

SLAUGHTER OF CIRCASSIANS. The Herald correspondent at Athens tele-graphs an explanation of the defeat of the Cir-cassians at Beukli Ahmed. The Circassians in the Turkish army became mutinous owing to inaction, and demanded to be led against the enemy. Moussa Pasha, their leader, applied to Mukhtar Pasha to be allowed to bring them to the relief of Kars, and the permission was granted. Moussa, with 1,500 men, started for Kars, and reached the village of Beukli-Ahmed, situated on th plain of Kars. They encamped there for the night. The Russians observed the movement, and, coming upon them suddenly,

SURBOUNDED THE VILLAGE and took the Circassians completely by surprise. The Circassians had scarcely time to form, but made a desperate resistance. They fought singly or in groups, and the fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand. Eleven hundred Circassians were killed, and the rest were either dispersed or taken prisoners. Moussa Pasha is supposed to have escaped.

TRAFFUL REPRISALS.

The fragitives butchered all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages whom they met, under the belief that they had betrayed them to the

Hundreds of the Turkish soldiers are desert-

ing, owing to the ill-provided condition of the army. Their condition is described as growing daily worse and worse. They are poorly fed and clothed, and are in want of almost every convergence of the western Associated Press.

RAGUSA, June 17.—Intelligence has been received from Scievante sources that it can be effected at any time. necessary. The Russians have issued a proclama-tion in Armenia, which has been posted in every village where they have penetrated, promising fair payment for all provisions and necessaries supplied to the army. Severe punishment will be inflicted on all soldiers who shall be found to have ill-treated the villagers. This has produced quite a favorable impression on the in-

PIVE HOURS OF BATTLE. To the Western Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Telegrams Mukhtar Pasha, dated the 16th inst., say the Alaschgerdo division which started from Delibaba on an offensive reconnoissance in the direc-tion of Taher Pass was attacked by three Russian columns, but repulsed them with heavy loss after five hours of desperate fighting. Mchemet Pasha, commanding the Turks, was killed. The Turks returned to their former

MUKHTAR PASHA. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17 .- Mukhtar Pasha is to retain his command. A dispatch dated Erzeroum, June 14, says: "Mukhtar Pasha is at Zewin. He has received reinforcements of twenty-four battailons and two batteries. He intends sending succor to Kars from along the whole line. The Turkish right wing, which is at Delibaba, has been ordered to march to Top-rak-Kali. Or the Turkish left wing, six battalions are between Penek and Olti, and eight are concentrated at Olti. There is also a Turkish battalion at Koprukoi, one at Hassan-Kali, and

THE RUSSIAN LEFT WING is at Karakilissa, with columns at Dyadin and in the direction of Van. Eleven Krupp guns of fifteen centimetres calibre have arrived at Erzeroum from Trebizond. The Musselman population of Erzeroum are being called to arms Various telegrams from the Turkish side claim that the Turks, by the superiority of their artillery fire, prevented the Russians from erecting works to attack Kars.

MONTENEGRO.

THE BATTLE OF PLANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18—4 a. m.—Another deperate and sanguinary battle took place in Mon-tenegro, near the Albanian frontier, at a little town called Plana, on the main road leading from Spuz to Nicsics. A special correspo forwards details of the engagement in a dispatch from Cettinje, dated Sunday: The advance of the Turks from Podgoritza, Albania, had been carefully watched by Montenegrin spies, and every precaution had been taken in selecting a suitable point at which to receive the invading party. The Turks moved forward to Spu reaching that place on Friday night and en-camping. On Saturday morning at daylight

THE ADVANCE INTO MONTENEGRO' BEGAN.
The Turkish forces numbered 10,000 under the command of Ali Saib. There are two roads leading in the direction of Nicsics toward the orth. The road to the left is far less direct and in a much worse condition than the one on the right; therefore, as the Montenegrin Commander, Bosa Petrovich had foreseen, Ali Saib chose the road to the right. The Montenegrins were believed by the Turks to be at Rassitii. The Montenegrins had taken up their statiou at Plana, a very small village on the route of the Turkish advance, and 3,000 strong. AWAITED THE ADVANCE.

The situation was one of their own choosing, and was adapted to their manner of warfare. With the utmost confidence the hardy party of mountaineers awaited the attack. About 10 o'clock the Turkish advance can

upon the Montengrin pickets, who fell back to battalions of Ali Saib came up, and, without halting, attacked the Montengrin position As usual, a defile of the road flanked selected by the defenders of their native terri tory. During the eight hours following, o intil the haze of nightfall forced a cessat the fighting, the engagement before the defile and the fighting during the retrent lasted. FOUR DETERMINED ATTACKS

were made by the Turks, but in each instance were repulsed by the Montenegrins. Boss Petrovich had thrown up two rows of intrenchments, the first at the foot of and the second a slight distance up the hill-side. Immense bowlders, with which the place abounded, had been hastily gath ered into place, and the front was protected by several feet of earth and by a deep ditch. Be during the three first attacks, with a safe retrea into the wooded nills always open behind them.

THE THIRD ADVANCE. of the Turks was made with eight battalions ed by Ali Saib in person. He was nearly be side himself with rage because of the repulse of his men. Flushed with three victories, the Montenegrina saw that their enemies came up to the attack with little heart; therefore, they refrained from firing until they were within 200 yards, and then poured a deadly volley into their enemy's front, as a small body of Montenegrin horse-

men dashed out from either side and fell upon the flanks.

At first the flanks wavered, but, rapidly hanging front, they killed many of the attack ing party. The centre came up without halting until it received the second volley. Then, through some mistaken order, or because of a ion to advance,

THE TURKS HALTED. This was fatal to them, for, quicker than it takes to tell it, the Montenegrins sprang as one man over the parapet of their intrenchments, and with the most fiendish yells attacked the column with the bayonet. A few horrible bayonet. et wounds settled the fray. The Turks broke, but were partially rallied by Ali Sajo, and fell back about two miles in tolerable shape to an open piece of country.

Meanwhile the Montenegrins had reformed, many slightly wounded men, made strong again

THE PURSUIT THEN BEGAN. More hardy and inured to bodily strain, the Montenegrins soon overtook the strag-glers of the retreating army, and made some prisoners, but killed the larger portion of all they overtook. Had not utter darkness come on, it is probable that not a single Turk would ever have reached Spuz, be cause the mountaineers knew every path and every open piace. The retreat soon became a rout, and the Montenegrin horsemen pursue the Turks to Spuz.

THE TURKISH DEAD AT PLANA and along the road certainly equaled 2,000 mer besides many wounded and a few prisoners. FULLY CONFIRMED.

The Herala's special correspondent at the Montenegrin headquarters telegraphs under date of yesterday afternoon, by way of Clastelnoos, Dalmatia, fully confirming the above account. He states further that the Prince of Montenerro was profoundly affected at the severe losses inflicted upon his small handful of people, and that he shed tears of sorrow and pride when he heard of their galof sorrow and pride when he heard of their gal-lant conduct in repulsing the Turks under Ali Saib. The same correspondent states that the Turks have been successful in the effort to re-lieve Nicsies, and that a large amount of provisions has been taken into the place. He declares that this event has ceased to have its former importance, as, when the Turks with-draw, the increased strength of the artillery which the Montenegrins can bring to bear upon

To the Western Associated Press.
RAGUSA, June 17.—Intelligence has been received from Sclavonic sources that there was a sanguinary engagement, lasting throughout Sat-urday, between ten thousand Turks and threa thousand Montenegrins at Rasnoglavika. The Turks were defeated and pursued to Shuz, leaving two thousand dead on the field.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

LONDON, June 17.—The news from Montene LONDON, June 17.—The news from Montene-gro is contradictory. Mehemet Ali telegraphs, under date of Saturday, that he defeated a corps of Montengrins concentrated on the road from Ritchina to Livaraka. Sclavonic advices, via Ragusa, represent that Mehemet Ali has been completely defeated near the River Jalonka; that the Montenegrins pursued him and burned all the Turkish villages in the Wassojevich district; and that the Turks have been com-

LONDON, June 17.—The Standard's Viennicorrespondent reports that Nicsics was only re correspondent reports that Nicsics was only re-victualed after tremendous carnage. The exact losses are not yet known. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Baron Von Rodich has received a dispatch from Yara confirming the report that Nicsic has been revict

THE GREAT MOVE.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Berlin states that access to the shores of the Danube has been prohibited in many parts of Roumania. One of the forbidden localities is the country about Giurgevo.

It is said a special division has been organized at Giurgevo under Gen. Scobeleff to head the column which is to cross the Danube near tha SPECULATIONS CONCERNING IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17-3:40 a. m.-Dispatch from the Russian headquarters report that heavy fighting took place on Monday at Turtukai, but the result, or even the means by which the engagement was brought about, are kept secret. No correspondents are now allowed to leave the Russian headquarters, and those who are fortunate enough to b at the scene of the fighting cannot use the elegraph to send their news forward. The Grand Duke Nicholas has shut off every avenue by which intelligence of the forthcoming great move of his army can get abroad. Railways, post-roads, the telegraph lines, and even the mail bags, are under his cen-sorship. The very fact of this allence at the

THE IMMINENCE OF GREAT EVENTS. The correspondent states that heavy cannon-ading was going or Friday at Fort Maratin, situated below Rustchuk, and at Rahova, down the river a short distance from Widdin. Whether the firing was opened by Turkish or Russian batteries is not stated, therefore the cannonading may have been for the purpose of masking an attempt at a passage of the river at some other point, or it may have been

at Rustchuk and Rahova. All along the lower Thursday night, and it was feared by the Turks that the Russians would attempt a surprise dur-ing the intense darkness. Nothing of the kind was attempted, however. The weather in the Valley of the Danube is

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, June 17—3:30 a. m.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs he has had a conversation with an officer high in the confidence of the Russian Government on the subject of the relations between England and Russia, which was of the most impor-tant nature. The correspondent was naturally Government on the attitude assumed by England in relation to the war, and the informs tion obtained may be relied on as coming from the highest possible source. The relations be tween England and Russia at the present tion, are of the most critical kind short of actual war. The two countries stand on

THE VERY VERGE OF HOSTILITIES, and the slightest incident might at any time precipitate a conflict. Never since the Crimean war has the situation been of such peculiar diff culty, though the relative strength and influences of Russia and of England have changed very materially since that period.

What makes the situation so unsatisfactory

is the indefinite policy pursued by England in relation to Turkey. She will neither say one thing or the other. She will neither say definitely that she will fight in certain contingencies, nor will she say that under all circumstances she will maintain a strictly neutral atti-tude. She speaks so indefinitely of

"BRITISH INTERESTS,"
that anything under the sun may be included in the category. Yet it is when these undefined and unnamed entities are endangered that En-gland will fight. The adoption of such a policy as this has a present advantage for England which is very irritating to Russia, and for that very reason may end in more injury to the real vital interests of the English people than would a straightforward and outspoken declaration of the course intended to be pursued. Its advan tages for the present, however, CANNOT BE QUESTIONED.

England reserves to herself the decision as to what and what are not British interests, and when they are or are not menaced or interfered with. During all this time she may be negotiating alliances against Russia and bringing ail the weight of her moral and financial influence t bear against her. If she is successful in forming a strong coalition, and the chances of ar-resting the progress of the Russian arms are considered good, it could then be announced that British interests were menaced. But if, on the other hand, the chances of success seemed unfavorable, the same interests could be represented as perfectly FREE FROM ALL DANGER.

This vague and uncertain policy is peculiarly embarrassing to Russia. If England would declare herself definitely, Russia would know how to act, and would have no hesitation in adopting the necessary measures for the emergency. England's position at working, tooth and nail, against Russia, an doing almost as much damage as if she wer actually at war. The Czar complains of England throwing her

moral influence on the side of Turkey, and thus encouraging the Porte to take action which would not be ventured upon but for the reli-ance placed on the ultimate aid of England. She induces the Porte to distrust Russia, and

ASSAILS RUSSIAN CREDIT
through her press and her financial and-diplomatic agencies. But for England the Czar
thinks Turkey would have surrendered long
ago, and it may truly be said that England is
indirectly making war on Russia through Turkey. Count Schouvaloff is instructed to say explicitly that war would be preferable to the present uncertainty.

In Berlin great anxiety is felt in the best in-

is gaining ground that Russia is determine take such action as will force England to DECLARS HERSELP DEPINITELY. Prince Bismarck is strongly in favor of the Gortschakoff note, and entirely disapproves of the vague and uncertain attitude of England.

formed diplomatic circles concerning the rela-tions between England and Russia. The belief

This may be taken as a sure indication of the side Germany will take in the event, which is re-garded as very probable, of the war extending.

THE SUNDAY SUMMARY. ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, June 17.—As regards the Europea

seat of war, the principal point worthy of remark has been the extraordinary stringency of the precautions taken by the Russians to prevent anything transpiring relative to their operations. Although the correspondents in Roumania number 320, not one of them has been able to give any real information which would assist in the formation of an opinion as to where the Russians intend to green the Day to where the Russians intend to cross the Dan-ube. This increased secrecy, taken in conjune tion with the issue of decrees for a new loan and a large addition to the army, is interpreted RUSSIA NO LONGER HESITATES,

and that important events may shortly be expected as soon as the Danube (which all accounts agree is falling) is in a condition to permit operations. Of course, under these circumstances, opinions relative to the locality of the stances, opinions relative to the locality of the Russian advance must be formed from indications observable from the southern bank of the Damabe. These observations seem still to indicate somewhere not far from Nikopolis as the spot where the most serious effort will be made. The Russians are making a notable concentration of troops at the mouth of the Rivers Bode and Alutia, across which they have thrown bridges. There is scarcely any doubt that the bridges. There is scarcely any doubt that the troops concentrated between these two rivers

FORM THE OPERATING ARMY.

It seems as though the Russians would make an attempt to cross at this part of the river, whilst energetically engaging Rustchuk with heavy artillery. This latter conclusion is supheavy artillery. This latter conclusion is sup-ported by the arrival of a good quantity of heavy artillery, especially mortars, at Giurgevo, and the fact that the Russians have occupied the Island of Stokan, opposite the town, and are establishing batteries there, despite the Turkish fire. The Turks also think a passage will be attempted in force between Nikopol and Sistoval, and have considerably reinforce the camps and garrisons at those places.

IN ASIA, the principal feature this week has been the partial withdrawal of the Russian right wing, and a closer investment of Kars and Batoum The total Russian force available for active op erations in Asia Minor is about 140,000. Of these 40,000 are around Kars, 30,000 between Kars and Batoum, and 30,000 between Kars and the line of the Bayazid & Toprak-Kali thus leav ing about 40,000 for the centre, against Mukhtar Pasha's 40,000 in strong position. These figures

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NO MEN TO SPARE. if they intend to keep the country they have so far occupied, though, if their object were sim-ply to effect a rapid advance and defeat the Turks as preliminary to peace, there is nothing to prevent their doing so. It is confirmed from several sides that the Russians are not bent on rapid operations of this latter kind, but, on the contrary, are doing their work thoroughly, and are systematically taking over the administration of the country as they advance. Thus the former Sandjak of Schuragel is now completely incorporated with Russia under a Russian Civil Governor. It seems that, in obedience to this plan of consolidating their conquests and making all sure behind them, the Russians will make no attack in the direction of Erzeroum until their centre and left wing are quite free and prepared to co-operate therein.

ARMENIA.

In connection with the foregoing, the Moscow Gasette significantly remarks: "When we have secured the freedom of the Sclavs, and the question of material compensation arises, the incorporation of Armenia with Russia will probably be decided on as much on Armenian as Russian

Both combatants have been reinforced during the week, the Russian left wing having received reinforcements which are supposed to have traversed Persian territory in order to reach their destination.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK there is great excitement in south Servia, in consequence of the operations of the Turks against the Montenegrins. Loud demands are made there for Servia to support the Montenegrins, who, unless they receive speedy assist ance, seem to have little chance of being able to long withstand the converging Turkish col-umns, whose object is to drive the Montenegrins south and westward, and prevent them in the coming struggle from joining hands with the Servians, thus cutting off Bosnia and Herzegovina from the rest of the Empire.

THE PEELING IN SERVIA against the Prince of Montenegro being left to e crushed is so strong that it is believed Prince Milan cannot safely resist it. It is also thought incredible that Russia should allow the Montenegrins to be abandoned. Although the report as to the probable action of Servia are very conflicting, the above fairly represents the reasons why Prince Milan's visit to Ploiesti is regarded as of great importance, as it will probably be decisive of the neutrality or co-operation of

PROM CONSTANTINOPLE strong additional confirmation is received that ex-Sultan Murad has in a great measure recovered. As those discontented with the present regime favor his restoration, his recovery considerably complicates the internal situation.

IN MONTENEGRO.

A dispatch dated Ragusa, June 16, states that Nicsics has been revictualed. On the southern frontier of Montenegro, however, the Turks were totally defeated by Gen. Petrovich in an engagement before Danilograd. Mehemet Ali telegraphs to the Porte from Kolachin, June 15, announcing that he totally defeated the Mon-tenegrius in the neighboring forests, the latter losing upwards of 200 killed. The Ottoman troops returned to Kolachin.

GENERAL. THE RUSSIAN COMMISSARY SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 18—4 a. m.—Advices from t. Petersburg confirm the rumors of the in-

efficiency of the commissariat of the Russian army. The Czar is exasperated at the discovvry. Whether the blame is to be ascribed to bad management or dishonesty has not trans The Czar received Prince Milan, of Servia, Saturday. THE AKABS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Constantinople, via Athens, June 13.— There has been a dangerous outbreak of from 15,000 to 20,000 mounted Arabs in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. The country is almost depuded of troops. The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance. Until it reaches him the district will probably be given up to plunder. This possibly is the disturbance in Syria reported in the Pera dispatch of June 14. It was then stated that 12,000 rebel horse-men of the Bedouin tribes had been defeated by Ottoman troops.

Ottoman troops.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German war-vessels stationed in Turkish waters have received orders to proceed to the coast of Syria, in consequence of possible disturbances in that quarter. THE EXPLODED INONCLAD. THE EXPLODED BONCLAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—The court-martial trying the officers of the gunboat Safi, which was destroyed by torpedoes in the Danube, has concluded its labors. It is believed the prison-

will be sentenced to be shot.
THE CZAR NOT WELL. LONDON, June 17.—A special from Berlin says the Czar is not well, in consequence of the un-healthy climate of Roumanis, and will shortly

return to Krieff, where preparations are already being made to receive him.

GREAT INUNDATIONS
on the Don and Dnieper are reported from

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—The Egyptian contingent has arrived. PAPER.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—An Imperial ukase has been issued ordering the issue of 6,000,000 of rubles in silver token currency.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—An order has been issued dismissing all Bulgarians in the Capital from the Government telegraph and THE BASTERN GOVERNORS.

Three years' taxes in advance are demanded AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna says Baron Von Rodich, Governor of Dalmatia, and Gen. Mo-linari, Governor of Croatia and of the military frontier, have arrived in Vienna to take instruc ions in view of future eventualities.

Such uneasiness is felt concerning the state of Crete that six battalions are to be sent there, although much wanted elsewhere.

ORRMANY.

Prince Von Reuss has informed Safvet Pasha that he and the German Ambassador at St. Peteraburg have received instructions to offer the mediation of Germany in the event of either heliconers being desirons of Section 1. belligerent being desirous of peace. Turkish success in Montenegro and the delay of Russian operations have, however, somewhat encouraged the Sultan.

PICTITIOUS BULLETINS AND DISPATCHES.

New York Tribune.

The flatterers about the Sultan's throne have had to call their imaginations into play to amuse their master and keep the Constantinople mob in good nature. After the first shots were fired on the nature. After the first shots were fired on the Dannbe they were anxious to have the Sultan take the title of Conqueror, but he had the good sense to reject the title. The skirmishing at Batoum was elaborated in the elastic Government bulletins into brilliant Turkish victories; town after town on the coast was bombarded; there was good news from Kara, and Mnkhtar Pasha was moving in a mysterious way his strategy to perform. Redif Pasha edited the bulletins in the War-Office, and Mahmond Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, carried the news to the Sultan. When the Assembly of Depaties began to question the authenticity of the bulletins. rana, marsan of the range, carried the news to the Sultan. When the Assembly of Deputies began to question the authenticity of the bulletins, Redif Pasha admitted that he had resorted to artificial means to stimulate the courage of the Sultan's subjects, and announced that he would in future suppress all the Government dispatches. This policy was not popular, the Sultan was not entertained, and the people at once inferred from the War Minister's suspicious silence that there was very bad news which he was afraid to let them know. While Constantinople was chilled with apprehension, tidings came of the capture of Sukhnun Kaleh. Redif Pasha gave his imagination full play, and the city was regaled with exaggerated accounts of insurrections in the Caucasus. So great was the enthusiasm that the court favorites again urged the Sultan to assume the title of Conqueror. In disseminating fictitious intelligence, Redif Pasha has been aided by two newspaper-correspondents, one of whom has been stationed at Erzeroum and the other at Constantinople. The dispatches to the London Telegraph from Erzeroum are said to be from the hand of James Creagh, an inexperienced correspondent, whose creduity has quickened the invention of the Turkish officials. The Constantinople agent of the same journal, consciously or unconsciously, has played into the hands of the Minister of War. At fart their cue constantinople agent of the same journal, consciously or unconsciously, has played into the hands of the Minister of War. At first their cue was to exaggerate trifling successes, such as the musketry engagements in the Valley of the Rion, the uprising in the Caucasus, and the skirmishing before Kars. Subsequently they began to magnify Turkish defeats in Armenia, and to predict the collapse of the Turkish army. A skirmish in which Turkish cavalry were worsted 'was manipulated into a massacre; the abandonment of Erzeroum and a retreat in the direction of Erzingan were predicted, and even announced, and the utter demoralization of the Turkish smclais were evidently alming to throw the Anglo-Turks into a panic, and these correspondents either fell into the trap or helped set it. The rumors of the recapture of Ardahan, which were subsequently circulated, indicated a return to the first principles of misrepresentation and exaggeration.

were subsequently circulated, indicated a return to the first principles of misrepresentation and exaggeration.

BRITISH IRONCLADS IN CRINCLINE.

The comments of the London press on the destruction of the second Turkish monitor are somewhat lugubrious. The British Government has been expending millions of dollars on a squadron of Thunderers, Devastations, Dreadnaughts, and Inflexibles, and testing immense pieces of ordnance like the 80-ton guns wherewith to arm them, and now it is forced to admit that a dozon torpedoes may send them all ping-pang to the bottom. The Times regards it as appalling that such a contingency, however remote, should be even possible. "The destruction of four or five of our great ships," it says, "might give an enemy a temporary command of the Channel, and so realize the evil dream of the Battle of Dorking." Renewed interest is now manifested in the experiments which Capt. Singer, of the Vesuvius, has been condusting at Portsmouth, with a view to discovering the best means of defending ships against the sitack of the Whitehead torpedo. Various forms of orinoline, fashioned of alternate lines of bars and chains, have been tried, but the size and power of the missile have been so increased of late that it has been found that the torpedo-nets of the Thunderer afford little or no protection. A chain net, formed of chains five-sixteenths of an inch thick, was easily perforaked by the Whitehead. The great fault of the nets is their extreme rigidity, which opposes a soil wall to the impact of the torpedo, and the bars are consequently snapped. After many trials quite successful results have been obtained from a wire grummet matting, composed of wire strands about half an inch in thickness wove into open meshes. Mosassess considerable fexibility, and, as it yields when struck, the force of the torpedo is not suddenly, but gradually, arrested, and as it loses its momentum it is thrown back by the recoil of the mat. During the experiments a torpedo thus forces back twirled its tail off without in

E. B. WASHBURNE. HIS SERVICES REMEMBERED AND RECOGNIZ BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

NEW YORK, June 17—4 a. m.—The Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Emperor William of Germany, bearing a report that Mr. Washburne had resigned as United States Minister to France, has ordered the painting of a life-sized portrait of himself, for the purpose of presenting it to the Minister in recognition of the distinguished services he rendered to Germany during the France-German war. Mr. Washburne it will Franco-German war. Mr. Washburne, it will be remembered, represented the interests of German subjects during that period, and has ever since been held in grateful remembrance in Germany. Before proceeding to America, Mr. Washburne is expected to visit Berlin on his return from Carisbad. DINNER OF THE FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

his return from Carlsbad.

DINNER OF THE PRENCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
TO MR. WASHBURNE.

Galignan's Messenger.

The Agricultural Society of France gave its
monthly banquet on Wednesday, May 30, 1877, at
the Cafe Riche. It was one of adien to Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States, who represents the French society to the corresponding association in America. M. Drouyn de Lhuys,
formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who presided,
proposed a toast to the health of Mr. Washburne
in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to depart from the usages of
our monthly agricultural dinners in proposing the
health of our distinguished guest who sits on my right.
Applasse, I you all know the evidences of sympathy
which, under many circunstances, have been manifested to us by the Ros. Mr. Washburne, and the tertices which he representation to
the country by imperative duties,
and the country by imperative duties,
who was to him, however, that this banquet is not
meant for an audience of leave, and for our part we do
not accept his letter of recall. We shall continue him
in his high functions, with one slight change: up to
time he has been the representative of American agriculture to the Society of the Agriculturists of France,
but he shall be henceforward the representative of the
Society of Agribulturists of France to those of Ainerica. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Washburne responded in the subjoined
terms:

Mr. President: I beg to tender you my profound ac-

Mr. President: I beg to tender you my profound ac-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

able associations of my life, and part from many trends to whom I have been alided by sentiments of respect, exteem, and affection. (Cheers.) But in returning to my own country. I shall cherish in my heast had heapitality. I have received from that French heapitality I have received from that French heapitality. I have received from that French heapitality in the received from that french heapitality in the received from that french heapitality in the received from that french heapitality. I have received from that french heapitality in the received from the french heapitality in the received from the french heapitality in the property of the countries, so well know that such friendship between france and the United States has remained unimpaired for more than a century. (Great applause.) Let us hope that it will remain unbroken so long as the two notions shall exist, examples to the world of the influence of peace applause. Again thanking you. Mr. President, and all the gentlemen present, for your kind reception, will you permit me. In terminating, to offer this scatiment—"The happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of france." [Long-continued applause.]

The effect produced by these two speeches had not subsided when the evening terminated.

ROME.

ROME.
THE PILORIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, June 17—4 a. m.—The Herald correspondent in Rome was present in the Vatican when the Irish-Canadian pilgrims were granted an audience by the Pope. Father Dowd said in his address that St. Patrick's children had left their distant home in Canada to offer his Holiness their congratulations on his jubilee. They gladly suffered the hardships of their protracted voyage out of love for Pius IX. He implored to the protection of the protracted voyage out of love for Pius IX. ed voyage out of love for Pius IX. He implored, in the name of the pilgrims, the Pope's especial blessing on New York and Liverpool, out of gratitude for the splendid reception the Canadian pilgrims had received in those cities

Canadian pilgrims had received in those civies on their way to Rome.

Father Egan presented an address from the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishops of the Province of Ontario. Father Barry presented an address from Chatham, N. B., and Father O' Brien, on behalf of the American pilgrims, presented a splendid silver goblet to his Holines s. Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton gave an effering of 58,083 francs.

A monster deputation from Cork, Ireland, was also received, headed by the Mayor of the city is his scarlet.

city i . his scarlet.

presented the Pope with £1,000 from the Dio-cese of Cloyne. His Holiness said he was rejoiced that the Canadian pilgrims had arrived safely, and re-marked that their guardian angels had blown them into port.

The Pope's appearance and voice were excel-

lent. He was carried through the Consistorial Hall smiling and blessing the audience. The crowd eagerly kissed his hand as he passed. FRANCE.

THE SENATE.

PARIS, June 17.—The Temps states that, of the nine Bureaus in the Senate, six favor cussolution, which, it is expected, will be voted Wonday or Tuesday by a majority of 20

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Monday, the Count de Choisent will, on Ivehalf of the Left, propose an order of the day censuring the Government fin very strong terms, declaring, among other things, that the Cabinet has favo.ved the renewed activity of Clerical intrigues, and permitted audacious incitements to a coup d'etat and violent attacks upon republican institutions, to be printed and widely circulated.

OASSAGNAC interrupted Gambetta 105 times during the latter's speech on Saturday.

SATURDAY'S EXTRAORDINARY SCENES. Paris agree that Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was one of the most violent ever witnessed. The Times correspondent says it extended over five hours and a half. During that long time there was one prolonged roar of voc tions. At one time when Gambetta said that

tions. At one time when Gambetts said that
POWER WAS IN SUSPICIOUS HANDS,
the Minister of Public Works sprang with a
threatening air towards the tribune, and the members of the Right and Left dashed forward, The
usbers had to separate the bostile armies. It
really seemed as if there would be a hand-to-hand
fight. All instinctively waited for the reports of CONSPIRACY.

A special to the Daily News from Alexandria re-

ports that, by order of the French Consul-General, Baron Baillot was arrested Saturday at Cairo, on account of an alleged conspiracy against President MacMahon.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE SIDONIAN.

LONDON, June 17—An official inquiry at Edinburg concerning the explosion on board the steemer Si-donian resulted in a verdict declaring that the ex-plosion was caused by overpressure on the safety-walve, and that the chief engineer was principally blamable. The owners were exonerated.

GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, June 17.—The Scotsman says Gen.
Grant, on his return from the Continent, will
spend some days at the residence of the Lord Provost of Glasgow,
ANOTHER PRINCE-OF-WALES SCANDAL.

ANOTHER PRINCE-OF-WALES SCANDAL.

Correspondence New York Tribuna.

London, June 2.—A story is circulating that the Princess of Wales is going to live at Copenhagen. She is alleged to be so outraged by the last public infidelity of her husband that she can endure the position no longer. I do not believe it, but I repeat it as a piece of goasip that has already traveled far. The Princess is on her way home from Greece, and the Prince has gone to meet her. Her return and his departure are alike rather sudden. She was not expected quite so soon, and this change of plan has naturally helped to propagate the rumor of a serious quarrel. But the world asks, in its cynical way, what there is in this new liaison with Lady S. more public or more offensive to the Princess than in any or all the others with which she has borne. The Princess has been thought to take a philosophical—or shall I say royal!—riew of these matters. A remark is imputed to her which, if she really made it, would confirm that theory. "Bertie," she is reported to have said, "has loved many women, but he has loved me best of all." And, in truth, whatever cles has been urged against the Prince, nobody ever accused him of the lesser domestic sins—of treating his wife coldly, or failing in all outward attentions or in constant kindness of manner.

GERMANY.

THE GREAT RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

BYELIN, June 17.—The Ministerial North German Gazette contains another article about the relations between the Papacy and the French Monarchical party. It says: "The latter being anable to dispense with clerical assistance for the attainment of domestic purposes, such assistance will not be given unless important counter services are rendered. The Pope, who recently denounced Germany as the corner-stone of a new ungodly division of power in Europe, may soon have a million and a half French soldiers at his disposal."

CHINA.

ONE OF HER WARS.

LONDON, June 17.—A special from Calcutts says news from Kashgar seems to show that Ameer is getting the better of the Chinese in Eastern Turkestan, and points to the probability of peace on the basis of Chins officially recognizing the independence of Kashgar.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 8.—The fosces by the tidal wave are fully up to first reports. The Government is a heavy loser, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of gnamo having been lost.

THE BARTHQUAKE IN CHILL.

PANAMA, June 9.—The Chilian Times of May 16 reports that south of Valparauso there was no less

TEM FOR BISMARCE.

sported in Panama that the French steamer main, which left Aspinwall on the 1st inst., contract with the French Government to rt 2, 200 soldiers from Martinique to France COLOMBIA.

The last of the revolutionary forces in Colombia have been subdued, Gen. Felipe Farias having seat a commission on the 23d inst. to Gen. Correvoso, offering to submit to the authority of the astion in conformity with the etipulations of the Commander-in-Chief of the 14th proximo. The puer fils Chief Quintero Calderon has also ansounced his williamers to deliver up his arms, distant his forces, and recognize the authority of the Government.

#### FOREST-FIRES.

A Recent Scene in Michigan.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Howard Cirt. Mich., June 11.—"Thank God!"
So exclaimed a hundred thousand Michiganders
the other day when the clouds poured down torrents of rain bour after hour—enough to drown out

rents of rain bour after hour—enough to drown out even a forest fire.

There is something terrible connected with such a calamity as befel Mt. Carmel, there is a feeling of awe and a chill of fear as one walks over the path of a tornado; but men who have never witnessed a forest fire have but a faint idea of its terrible power to almost blot a county off the map. It is more terrible than a tornado—more appalling than the swift-moving, rapid-working cyclone.

People wonder how a wilderness of trees, each tree clothed in its spring dress, can become a sea of fame, but everything is food for a forest fire. If the first sneet of fisme does not smite the green pine or devour the leaves of the beach and maple, it parches and dries them for the fames to follow, and the stout pine, shooting a hundred feet high, becomes a beacon-light for a moment, then sways, totters, and goes down with an awful crash, to burn until a heap of ashes alone marks the earth.

Your correspondent was in Osecola County when the fires first began. In the midst of a wilderness of pine and thicket, miles awdy from village or humlet, was a ploneer's cabin. The citaring around it comprised about ten acres. Some of the ground was ready for corn, and some of it had been sowed and planted, while the forest around was ready for corn, and some of the ground was ready for corn, and some of the ground was wo damp and green that one would have smiled at the idea of great sheets of fame climbing those tall trees and waving fity feet above them. One night some hunters built a grand fire against a heap of dry logs. The next day they were miles away, and the fire had begun to creep. Little toagues of fame reached out after dry sticks and limbs, larger toprace followed them, and before night the fire had control of an acre of forest. That was start enough. At midnight the wind came up freeh, and the heat of the fire drove through the forest, scorching and baking a trail for the ground the forest, scorching and baking a trail for the ground was and the proper o

through the forest, scorching and baking a trail for the red flames.

"I'm afraid there is a fire in the woods to the west of us," said the pioneer one morning as we stood at his cabin-door.

We could scent the odor of burning trees and leaves, and there was a smoky look to the forest. At moon the odor was stronger, the smoke deuser, and the live stock around the clearing began to exhibit signs of alarm. When the oxen were unyoked to be fed they turned their heads to the west, scented the air for a moment, and then charged across the clearing to the cast a full apeed, being out of sight in two minutes.

"That means danger!" said the pioneer, in a low voice, and he turned pale. He believed the fire to be in a large swamp ten miles away, but hardly thought it possible for the green forest to guite. We sat down to duner, meaning to hunt to the mean afterward; but before the usel was

for a run!" said the pioneer, as the smoke grew thicker.

At that moment a freeh alarm and a new warding reached us. There came a roar like the sea gives out when rushing in upon a broken beach. We find not fissed it before. It was a steady, terrible roat, rising above all other sounds. A conting whirlwind might have created the same sound. The rush of a, vast herd of buffaloes might have created such a-roar. It was awful! The ground trembled, the smoke became blacker, and the heat was like the rush of air from a hot oven.

"It isn't a mile away—we must run for our lives!" shouted the settler.

"It isn't a mile away—we must run for our lives!" shouted the settler.

The had three children. I picked up a boy of 7. The pioneer seized his girl, two years younger, and the wife took the sleeping babe from the cradile. There wasn't time to take down a spare garment from the wall—to pick up a cherished gift or the state of the pioneer call.

If of flame a hundred feet high—a wait is coming down upon the clearing at the six miles an hour. The wall of fire was niles long, and the waters of Lake Erie we scarcely dronched it out.

ran against me as I staggered after the pidore than once I stambled against the danimals rushing here and there through ring. My hair and whiskers were scorchmy clothing was on fire in a dozen places,

A deer ran against me as fataggered after the pioneer. More than once I stambied against the small wild animals rushing here and there through the clearing. My hair and whiskers were scorching, and my clothing was on fire in a dozen places, when we reached the out-door cellar, a pince dag into a hill-side about-four hundred feet from the house. It was part cave, part structure, but well covered with earth, and almost free from smoke. The two children had passed through all right, but the babe was so nearly suffocated that we had hard work to save its life.

Just before the flames reached the clearing the ground trembled as it did around Gettysburg when 600 pleets of artillery thundered away for nours. The smaller and clearing for five or six minutes. Blirds dropped down and died. The deer rushed around in circles, sometimes running full against stumps. The smaller animals roared, and barked, and fought each ether, and several rabbits found our retreat and tushed in among us.

When the flames reached the edge of the clearing, 500 feet from our cave, the ground in front of mairly baked. The wild animals fell down and died, steam rose from the green stumps in clonds for a morent, and then fire from the clearing, but the sum of the sames would leap the clearing, but far amount was speedily decided. The wall of fire roared and quivered, rose and fell, and next mosens was driving ahead on the other side. The flames seem to have reached right over the ten acres and grasped the forest beyond.

Our cave was like an oven. The earth on the riod was soon baked as dry as powder. The green logs began to stew send burn, and in ten minutes we were almost as well as if we had fallen into the river, and were hard-pressed for broath. Buried in the side of that hill we were in the centre of in ocean of flame, of seres of the hottest kind of fire. For miles to the west the fire was eating away at trees and grasped the forest beyond. The wall of the which had reached the green with the green was a cleared with a new condition. The b

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spaniarusto, Ill., June 17.—John B. Sherman, as Coy, J. R. Hoxle, and G. T. Williams, cororators, have filed application to organize the own of Lake Gas and Coke Company of Cook. Jones of Cooke.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGarson, Is., Jane 17.—The Chayton County lapublican Convention yesterday matrucked their felegates to support Gear in the State Convention or Governor.

INSURANCE IN MICHIGAN.

INSURANCE IN MICHIGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribind.

Lanning, Mich., June 16.—The Insurance Commissioner reports the number of companies doing business in this State to be 164, divided as follows: Michigan stock, two; Michigan stock, two; other States, 103. Canadian, three; other foreign, eleven. Companies withdrawn: Alliance. Doston; Armenia, Pittsburg; Bangor, Bangor, Me; Citizens'. Newark: Farmers' & Drovers', Louisville; Fyrnkfin, indianapolis; Globe, Cinneinati; Home, Columbus, O.: Bindson, Juresy City: Ossesso & Onondarn Pharms, New York: Faterson, Paterson.

N. J. : People's, Memphis; Star Fire, New York; Sun, Cleveland. The forty mutual companies in the State have risks in force to the amount of \$98, 627, 636, and a membership of \$1, 549, against \$2, 651 is 1870; smount of feet and the state and force; in Governments, \$133, 397, 203; premiums received, \$1,930, 583; losses paid, \$986, 687; aggregate risks for 1876, \$145, 421, 718; premiums received, \$2, 104, 996; losses paid, \$1, 669, 110. The risks in 1875, were \$183, 074, 518; premiums received, \$2, 204, 996; losses paid, \$1, 350, 148.

WONDERFUL BROTHERS. One Commits a Murder and the Other Agrees to Hang for the Crime--- Saved by

Agrees to Hang for the Crime..... Saved by a Neck."

Lincoln (Neb.) Correspondence New York Berald.

In Bloomfield, a little town in the County of Stoddard, State of Missouri, lived two brothers, Poindexter and James Edmondson. Poindexter, the elder, was a smart, intelligent young man of 27, who had for years cared for and protected his younger brother James. The latter was of feeble mind, but was remarkable for the affection displayed toward his brother. The slightest wish of Poindexter was to James a sacred command, and the affection was returned in an equal degree by the older brother. Last summer Poindexter had some trouble with a man named William Shaw, and in the fight which ensued Edmondson was struck on the head with a brick by Shaw and seriously injured. He was confined to his room for a considerable length of time, and during his confinement very naturally gave expression to such remarks as "I'll get even with him," "I'll fix Shaw for this," etc. These expressions were noticed and remembered by many people who called to see him, though nobody paid any great attention to them at that time. During the illness of Poindexter James showed remarkable fits of violent anger toward Shaw, whenever he saw his brother's wound; and long afterward, when the wound had healed, he would fly into a violent fit of rage at sight of the sear in his brother's head.

One day has October Poindexter, while sitting with his brother, suddenly put his hand to his

head.

One day last October Poindexter, while sitting with his brother, suddenly put his hand to his head, complaining that it ached terribly, and that he believed that Snaw had given him a wound from which he would never entirely recover. James had his usual paroxysm, and Poindexter tried to soothe him, mentally finding fault with himself for so thoughtlessly speaking of this subject before his half-crazed brother.

The next day James disappeared, and that night shaw was found cut to pieces with a

speaking of this subject before his half-crazed brother.

The next day James disappeared, and that night 'Shaw was found cut to pieces with a butcher knife and quite dead in his room. Suspicion at once fastened upon Poindexter Edmondson, because of the former trouble he had had with Shaw and his threats during and since his illness. He was arrested and thrown into prison.

For two days the most agonizing thoughts filled the mind of Poindexter in regard to the murder. The actions of his brother James, his disappearance and the murder following upon it pointed in his mind to his brother James as the murderer of Shaw. But he heroically kept his mouth sealed. On the third day James returned and confessed to his brother that he had murdered Shaw, and wanted to denounce himself at once and take his piace behind the bars with his brother. But Poindexter refused to allow it. In the most binding way and in the most sacred manner he commanded his brother never to tell anybody the facts in the case. Used to obeying his brother's slightest wish he readily made the required promises.

The trial of Poindexter came on, and the best attorneys that could be found were emoloyed in the defense. They did all that could be done, yet they were convinced that Poindexter was keeping back from them some important truth about the matter. They urged upon him the necessity of confiding everything to his artorneys; but he invariably replied that he had told all about the case that he could bell and all he knew. The trial ended, and the jury brought in a verdict of gaility of murder in the first degree, and the unfortunate man was sentenced to be hanged on May 22, 1877. The attorneys tried by every means to get a new trial, to have the Supreme Court review the decision of the lower Court, but in vain, and the young man prepared for his almost unheard of sacrifice. As a last resort an appeal was made to Gov Phelps for interference; but after every argument had been exhausted the Governor firmly refused to interfere with the findings of the C

string to have the Superior Court vertex to the described with the contest of the sacribes. As a last resort an appeal was made to Gov Phelps for interference; but after every argument had been extensived the dovernor firmly refused to interfere with the findings of feeter prepared for death.

The fatal day was drawing near, but the interposing hand of Providence was also near. A few days before the time set for the judice was also near. A few days before the time set for the judice was also near. A few days before the time set for the judice was also near. A few days before the time set for the judice was also near. A few days before the time set for the judice was also near and, he confessed that he and not his brother, had killed William Shaw. Proper witnesses were called in and the confession was taken a people were greatly secited. There were but a few days interprening before the imes of the cexention. What was to be done must be done quickly, A public meeting was called, a sum of months of the second of the confession was taken and the second of the confession was to have seen a ger rade to the nearest railroad station, but the young lawrer who was sent as measeng a few days to the second of the proper stated and a young some set with a discovery and the second of the proper stated and a young some set with a discovery and the second of the confession was to have suffered. The Governor to great the proper stated and a young some set of the suffered to the learnest railroad station, and the proper stated and a young some set with a discovery and the proper set of the suffered to th

The Magnificent House He Built but Soid

Before Occupying.

London Times, May 27.

Messrs. Driver have now announced in our advertising columns the sile in Tokenbouse Yard on July 6 of the enormous and costly mansion which Mr. Albert Grant built for himself over against Kensington Palace. It has never yet been inhabited. The house and grounds are believed to have cost £300,000, and they occupy seven acres of land. To clear the site two anicont residences, with gardens, old Kensington House and Sir Thomas Colby's mansion, were demolished, and a collection of small tenements called Jenning's buildings, containing a population of 1,200 in seventy houses, was also pulled down. Permission was obtained to replace the dead wall at Kensington Gardens opposite by a light iron railing, crected at Mr. Albert Grant's expense, and the boundary of the new estate was set back some eight feet from the road to make the lines true. A fine lime-tree is thus left in the public footpath. The new house is of stone, and is constuted by a central block and two wings. It was crected according to the designs of Mr. P. T. Knowles. The brown and gilded fron screen is pierced by gates at each side, and a carriage drive leads up to the nouse. The entrance portion is supported by two great pillars of red Aberdeen marble, each in one piece. This portice gives admission into a very light and lofty central hall, with fluted white marble columns and stone Caryatids to support its roof. The view is bounded on each side by the staircase windows in stained-glass, representing fruit and flowers. The stairs on each side are marble herd, as are the guests' stairs, as opposed to those of the servants, throughout the building. The floor of the central hall with sounded on seeh side by the staircase windows in stained-glass, representing fruit and flowers. The stairs on each side are marble herd, as are these good on each side by the results of the theory of the payment. It gives upon a marble payment of the building. The floor of the central hall with t

under the Houses of Parliament. The house is warmed throughout by hot-water pipes passing under brazen gratings. The skirtings in the passages are of marble; in the rooms of wood. The floors of the principal rooms are of parqueterie in oak, and in the others of pitch pine. The oak paneling of the dining-room walls is particularly good. The stair balustrades are of iron, painted in white and gold and surmounted by a hand-rail of maple. The service particularly good. The stair batter of iron, painted in white and gold and surmounted by a hand-rail of maple. The service stairs are of stone. Walnut-wood is largely used in the doors. In the grounds in front of the house there is a remarkable triple elm, three trees rising from one stock, and in the south gardens there are ancient mulberries, apple trees, and other fruit trees. Laurels, lilacs, laurustinus, and other shrubs have been planted within the last four years, but are now well grown, and thrusies have already built among them. Water fowl are kept upon the lake, where there is also a miniature bost-house. Hot-houses, an American bowling-alley, an orangery, a Swiss chalet, the stables surmounted by their dock, and having sixteen stails and four loose boxes, complete the out-door buildings. Gigantic lattice-work has been erected on which ivy is being trained to prevent the gardens from being overlooked by the neighboring houses and to obviate the accretion of inconvenient rights to light and air.

THOMAS H. BENTON. Personal Reminiscences by a Friend.

Reminiscences by a Friend.

St. Louis Republican.

The Hon. John F. Darby delivered an address on Col. Thomas H. Benton last evening before the St. Louis Historical Society. After allusion to Benton's peculiarities, strength of character, and his early struggles, he related numerous incidents of his personal courage, alluding to his rencontres with Foote and others. When he was first nominated for the Senate, the opposition to him was very bitter. The Convention was held at the old Missouri Hotel, on Main street. In one of the rooms a delegate lay dying, and four stout negroes were placed one at each corrier of the bed and he was carried to the Convention, where he cast his vote for Benton and died. When Benton went to Washington Missouri had not become a State, and it required the Compromise billiof Henry Clay to gain its admission. He was kept out of his seat about twenty-two months, but in all this time he kept busy and acquired the Spanish language, having already learned French from his associations with French families in St. Louis. When the great treaty was made with Span he was the only one in the United States Scuate who could read the document. He was always at work, and Mr. Webster once paid him a neat compliment, saying: "When the Senator from Missouri spoke on a subject he evineed suchsound and thorough research that he was always edified to hear him."

Col. Benton never availed himself of the sum-

en a subject he evinced such sound and thorough research that he was always edified to hear him."

Col. Benton never avalled himself of the summer holiday, but while others were at watering-places recuperating and taking pleasure, he passed his time in the Congressional Library at hard work and study. His ability was so marked that the sentence of Dr. Johnson on Goldsmith was recalled: "There was nothing in the world he touched that he did not adorn." His enemies admitted his grand ability, and Jim Greene once said, "We can beat the old fellow, but we cannot get any one to fill his place." He had the power through ability of retaining position more than any other man in the United States Senate. He opposed the railroad system for a long time and made some disparaging comparisons between Illinois and Missouri on that score. One day, representing a railroad committee, Mr. Darby went to Col. Benton to secure his aid in a scheme for the benefit of the city and State. He spoke of Douglas having favored the movement in another direction as being conducive to his personal popularity in his designs on the Presidency. Benton replied: "Douglas can never be President, his legs are too short, and his coat-tail hangs like a cow's, too close to the ground." Benton then did help them, and the speaker stated that he had his frank on a bill which he introduced in the Thirty-seventh Congress, providing for the location of a central highway to extend from St. Louis to San Francisco.

His speeches read better than they were de-

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History of the Small-Pox. History of the Small-Pox.

Nunctionial Craims.

How small-pox first arose among men it is difficult to conjecture. It has been supposed that it may have been originally derived from some disease in the camel. Its history leads to the settled belief that, while few persons are not readily susceptible of it, it never occurs now except from contagion. It does not appear to have been known in Europe till the beginning of the eighth century. No mention of any such disease is to be found in the Greek or Roman authors of antiquity. Now, whatever may have been the deficiencies of these ancient physicians, they were excellent of any such disease is to be found in the Greek or Roman authors of antiquity. Now, what ever may have been the deficiencies of these ancient physicians, they were excellent observers and capital describers of disease; and it seems to me scarcely possible that a disorder so diffusive, and marked by characters to definite and conspicuous, should have escaped their notice, or if known should have been obscurely portrayed in their writings. On the other hand, Mr. Moore, in his learned and interesting "History of Small-Pox," has shown that it prevailed in China and Hindostan from avery early period,—even more than 1,000 vears oefore the advent of our Savior. That it did not sooner make its way westward into Persia, and thence into Greece, may be attributed partly to the horror which the complaint everywhere inspired, and the attempts which were consequently made to check its progress by prohibiting all communication with the sick, partly to the limited intercourse which then took place among the Rastern nations, but principally to the peculiar position of the regions through which the infection was distributed, separated as they were from the rest of the world by immense deserts and by the ocean. The disease is said to have broken out in Arabia at the siege of Mecca in the year in which Mohammed was born,—that is, in the latter half of the sixth century. It was widely propagated by his wars, and by those of the Arabs afterwards; and it is generally believed to have first found entrance into Europe at the will known outrage upon his daughter. "Count Julian called the invaders." Whensoever and wheresoever it came, it spread with fearful rapidity and havoc. What is worthy of special remark is this: that while almost all men are prone to take the disorder, large portlons of the world have remained for centuries entirely free from it, until at length it was imported, and that it then infallibly diffused and established itself in those parts. Of the more modern history of the disease our knowledge is more precise and sur

into Santo Domingo. Three years later, in one of the Spanish expeditions from Cuba to Mexico, a negro, covered with the postules of smallpox, was landed on the Mexican coast. From him the discase spreed with such desolation that within a very short time, according to Robertson, 3,500,000 persons were destroyed within that Kingdom alone. Smallpox was introduced into Iceland in 1707, when 16,000 persons were carried off by its raracres—more than a fourth part of the whole population of the island. It reached Greenland still later, appearing there for the first time in 1738, and spreading so fatsily as almost to depopulate the country. Evidence to the same effect is furnished by the results of vaccination in some countries. To take one instance: Vaccination was adopted in Denmark in 1801, and made cumpulsory in 1810. From that time smallpox disappeared altogether for fifteen years, whereas, during the twelve years preceding the introduction of the preventive disorder, upwards of 3,000 persons died of the small-pox in Copenhagen alone.

MODERN CREDULITY. ome Fresh Illustrations of Its Absurdities

Those who are laboring, ether as individuals or in social institutions, to raise the level and improve the tone of life among the mass of the people are repeatedly confounded by disheartening evidence that gross superstition, ignorant credulity, still exist amongst us to a lamentable degree. Even founderable farmers with their wives and children, small shopkeepers in country towns, and so be found among the dupes of fortune-tellers and witch-finders; albeit servant girls are the most numerous victims. Whether, through the most numerous victims. Whether, the next generation must show; but nothing less than mental improvement, whether given by schools, by healthy liferature, or by other agencies, will cure the evil. To prove that we are not overdrawing the picture, it will suffice to give a few joitings so recent in date as within the last ten years, mostly derived from authentic police reports.

At Madeley in Staffordshire, in 1867, a man went into a neighbor's house, and there found a child troubled with severe cough. The father had delayed sending for a doctor until he had tested the efficas of a remedy which he declared had never failed. This remedy, or charm, consisted in cutting a few hairs from the part of the patient's head where it joins the neck, placing them between two thin silees of breadand-butter, and giving them to a dog to eat. Resisting his neighbor's expostulation at such an absurdity, the father of the child administered this delectable sandwich to a dog; if the animal had sickened, a doctor for the child would have been sent for; but as Rover did not seem to care much about it, the invalid was left to recover without medical aid.

At Strafford-on-Avon, in the samp year, a whole family held firm to a belief that they were visited by beings of very exceptional character—sometimes a human creature carrying his head under h

dupe to the wise woman, who fleeced him to the dupe to the wise woman, who fleeced him to the extent of more than £4. As his wife became more "ill-wish'd" than ever, or at any rate more paralyzed, his eyes were opened a little; he told his grievances to a Magistrate, and imprisonment with hard labor was allotted to the wise woman.

In the fashionable Town of Tunbridge Wells, provided woman touched with leadousy went.

wise woman.

In the fashionable Town of Tunbridge Wells, a married woman, touched with jealousy, went, in 1898, to ascertain whether a fortune-teller could confirm her suspicions. The fortune-teller, an oid man, replied in the affirmative, undertook "to bewitch the other woman" by burning a certain chemical; and money was given to him to buy the chemical. The wife, on returning home, and being attacked with rather sudden and severe pains, suspected that the man had bewitched her instead of the other woman. This absurd idea led to a charge being brought against the man for wrongly bewitching but the Magistrates resolved it simply into a of obtaining money under false pretense, and punished him accordingly.

The same year presented an incident at Newbury, strikingly illustrating the proverb that "a fool and his money are soon parted." A countryman lost his watch, and consulted a "cunning woman" about it. She undertook, for a fee of 12 shillings, to show him in a glass the man who possessed the watch. On the silly noodle giving her the money, she brought a sort of bird-cage glass, and requested him to look in it; he did so, and saw "something that looked like a man's whiskers, but no face," He paid a second visit, and gave her money to buy some "stuff" at a chemist's. The "cunning woman" went to his house, the next day, took tea with him, told him that the person who had the watch was "very heart-hearted," and demanded 9 or 10 shillings wherewith to buy some more "stuff." Another day came, and with it a demand for more money, which the dupe gave, and so on until 45 shillings in all had been thus transferred. All the instructions she gave him was to "keep at home till midnight, when gave, and so on until 45 shillings in all had been thus transferred. All the instructions she gave him was to "keep at home till midnight, when the man who had the watch would bring it." Of course the watch never made its appearance, and the only consolation for the Berksbire man was to get the "cunning woman" punished for fraud.

course the watch never made its appearance, and the only consolation for the Berkshire main was to get the "cunning woman" punished for fraud.

A married woman at Cuckfield, in Sussex, being affected with some malady which her friends could not understand, imputed it to witchcraft. A "cunning man," who had a "book of neeromancy," was consulted. His book told him that a charm mist be tried at midnight preceding the Sabbath, the planets being favorable. The cunning man and the friends of the sick woman mict secretly provided with some new plus, which were stuck in certain positions; something was burned, jargon read out of the book, ejaculations uttered in a commanding tone, in the expectation that an invisible witch would be driven up the chimney. Prying heighbors, however, spoiled the charm, and the woman's illness had to be attended to by a medical practitioner.

A mixture of witch credulty and spiritualistic credulity showed itself in a singular way in an advertisement which appeared in one of he journals devoted to that class of subjects. 'A gentleman, being bewitched by a hired manwitch in his immediate neighborhood, hired and ayowedly paid during thirty-five years a fixed taum of money yearly by miscreants for his criminal services... Would be glad to meet with any medium who might be able, by spectral sight, by clairyoyance. on by trance, to afford such clew as might identify the said manwitch." Poor gentleman! his mird was evidently thrown off its balance by some one of the brain diseases which now occupy so much of the stiention of thoughtful physicians.

A delusion, at once rad and ludicrous, took hold of a Devonshire youth a few years ago. He was subject occasionally to epileptic fits, and anxiously sought for preservation from his mainad. On one occasion he was known to stand ontside the parish church and collect a penny each from thirty unmarried women, wherewith to purchase a ring to wear as a charm against fits!

In 1870, a woman in Barnstaple market-place was suddenly attacked by an old man, who

get rid of all is troubles if he could only "fetch" the blood out of the old woman. He was rather disconcerted at being punished for adopting this singular mode of disenchanting.

The belief in a mysterious power attributed to a corpse by some old superstitions is almost incredible. At Bewdly, in the year just named, a man was found drowned in the Severn. When The belief in a mysterious power analysis to a corpse by some old superstitions is almost incredible. At Bewdly, in the year just named, a man was found drowned in the Severn. When the inquest was over, a woman came, bringing with her a boy afflicted with many unsightly wens on the neck. She begged permission to draw the boy's hand nine times over the deceased man's throat, in order that, as the body decayed and wasted away, so might the boy's wens! The Chief Constable (rather unwisely, we think) acceded to this strange request. About the same time a Suffolk man died of typhoid fever, and superstition led to deplorable consequences. An old "wise woman" persuaded a neighbor, whose son was afflicted with some disease, to submit the diseased part of the boy's body to the touch of the dead man's hand. The typhoid was communicated to the poor boy, from him to other members of the family, and from them to the neighbors; several deaths occurred, and the village long remained in a tainted state.

Two young girls went to consult a Berkshire fortune-teller in 1871. She shuffled a pack of cards, made a mighty fuss with them, and declared that they revealed the word "London;" that one of the girls would obtain a good situation there, and then marry a wilower; that the other would fare even better, and be married to a gentleman with plenty of money. She induced both girls to obtain goods from tradesmen in the town and bring them to her house, also wearing apparel, promising that she would send these artibles to them when they reached London. The mother of one of the silly dupes detected the fraud just in time. It was only a case of fortune-telling cheatery, but it shows in how many forms this stupid credulity manifests itself.

In the same year a well-to-do farmer at II-

In the same year a well-to-do farmer at Il-

In the same year a well-to-do farmer at Ilchester, a shrewd man of business, was troubled
with a strange fatality among his cattle. Believing that they had been "overlooked" by a
witch, he applied a "wise woman" to remove
the spell. Acting on her advice, he heaped up a
pile of faggots around the body of the animal
which had last died, buried the carcass, and
pronounced over it an incantation she had provided. A veterinary surgeon was also called in.
The remainder of the herd recovered; but the
farmer and his neighbors attributed the good
result to the "wise woman" rather than the
surgeon.

result to the "wise woman" rather than the surgeon.

In 1872, the Dorset magistrates had to try a "cunning man." He had undertaken to cure an epileptic idiot boy, and fleeced the poor parents out of nearly £20 in eighteen months,—partly for supposed benefit to the boy, partly to charm away an evil spirit which the father believed himself to be haunted with. The wife was more cradingus even than the husband, and

believed himself to be haunted with. The wife was more credulous even than the husband, and was the chief agent in holding interviews with the knave, and paying him money.

At Payhembury, in the neighboring County of Devon, an instance occurred in the same year of fatal results flowing from the depression of spirits consequent on witch-bellef. A young married woman made acquaintance with "a white witch" during a visit to Taunton. After her return home she told her husband and friends that she had been "overlooked" by the witch; she became nervously depressed, and ended her brief career by drowning herself. We are not told whether any good result followed the exhortations of the Coroner to the jury, to "do their best to disabuse the minds of their neighbors of this ignorant superstition."

On one particular Monday morning, in 1874, "do their best to disaouse the minus of their neighbors of this ignorant superstition."

On one particular Monday morning, in 1874, the pitmen at Bedworth Colliery, Warwickshire, obstinately refused to descend the pits. They roamed idly about Bedworth all day, losing a day's wages, and in all probability spending something additional for drink. The reason assigned was that the "Seven Whistlers" had been heard during the preceding night in the neighborhood, and that this always presaged some colliery disaster. Whether these whistlers were birds, ghosts, or devils, the pitmen did not know, nor could they be certain that the number was exactly; seven but they had beard the cries, and that was enough. In a recent article on "Mysterious Sounds" we endeavored to show that the sounds produced by these "Whistlers" proceeded from birds flying overhead during their migrations.

sounds produced by these "whisters" proceeded from birds flying overhead during their migrations.

One more example, and our budget shall end.

Its date is so recent as December, 1875. One
day an aged woman at Long Compten, Warwickshire, was returning with bread from a
baker's shop, when a man ran up to
her, and wounded her so severely in
the leg with a hay-fork that she died the
next day. The man had for years entertained
a belief that fifteen or sixteen witches in Long
Compton, whose names he gave, had bewitched
him, and interfered with his work. The Superintendent of Police told the Coroner and jury
that many of the villagers believed in witchcraft, and that the older women were those on
whom the accusations of the bewitched mostly
fell. The misuse or misinterpretation of the
Bible is often noticeable in the conduct and
half-cfazy reasonings of these superstitious
folks; the man pointed to three verses in
Leviticus and one in the Acts of the Apostles
to show that he was justified in killing the poor
old woman who "overlooked" him.

Baron Bramwell, who tried the prisoner in the
case just adverted to, and who believed that
superstition had driven the man half out of his
wirs. "honed that something would be done to wits, "hoped that something would be done to disabuse the people of a belief in witcheraft." Good; but we fear this improvement will be tardy unless the intelligent middle class can acquire more real influence with the humbler and ignorant class than they seem at present to

and ignorant class than they seem at present to possess.

The longer the publication of this article is deferred, the more numerous (apparently) would be the available examples of these mingled displays of credulity and roguery. While we are now writing (June, 1876), the country newspapers stell us of a case which came before the magistracy. A young woman complained that she was "overlooked" by a witch; a "cunning man" undertook, for a fee of three shillings, to write out a "eurse," the uttering of which would kill the witch. The fee was paid; the curse was written and uttered, but the witch, somehow, refused to die; and so the silly girl made public the broken promise of the cunning man.

"PONGO."

man.

The Berlin Gorilla---How He Eats, Drinks, Sleeps, and Amuses Himself and His Vis-itors.

London, May 6.—A distinguished personage, whose arrival here on a visit is awaited with considerable curiosity by the public and with great interest by Mr. Darwin's friends and enegreat interest by Mr. Darwin's friends and enemies, is just now receiving innumerable calls from his large circle of friends in Berlin. He is called "Pongo," and is the most interesting result of a Prussian scientific expedition into the interfor of Africa. When first he was taken to Berlin a special banquet was given in his honor, and he at once became the pet of fashionable and educated people there. We shall probably welcome him as warmly here, for his advent will be regarded as a brilliant addition to the flons of the season. f the season.
An account of his habits, furnished by a corre-

welcome nim as warmly here, for instanced with the regarded as a brilliant addition to the Hons of the season.

An account of his habits, furnished by a correspondent in the Prussian Capital who is on terms of great intimacy with him, will, I think, interest you. "Pongo' is now, the writer believes, "nearly three years old, and he is about three feet high; his body is covered with soft silky hair, mixed with gray, and reddish on the head. He has a powerful form, muscular arms, smooth-polished black face, with well-shaped cars, and a large, sharp, and mailcious eye, which gives him a strikingly human appearance. When one has the pleasure, as I had this week, of spending a morning with him in his apartment, he strikes you—after having got over the slight feeling of disapointment which is produced by the absence of any bridge to his nose—as being singularly like a very amusing, playful and good natured negro boy, rather awkward in some of his gostures, and in his mode of progression sometimes distinctly apelike. As he sits, looking solemnly round him, he appears to be thinking of what the next joke shall be, until presently something in your gestures or voice pleases him, and thon suddenly he claps his hands together and nods with an air of great delight. He is very sociable, and distinguishes young from old and male from female visitors. He is exceedingly attached to the society of children of 2 or 3 years old, plays about with them as though recognizing them as playfellows of his own age, chases them round a cage, allows them to pull him about, dray him by the leg, and roll him over and over, swings with them on the trapaze, kisses them if they will allow him, and permits them to take every kind of floerty with him, without making any unfair use of his superior strength. With older children he seems to understand that he may he more rough, and, when he is racing about with them, he slyly upsets a chair, and takes the opportunity of giving them friendly boxes on the ear. When Indies visit him in his large cage, w

The gorilla, however, appears to recognize the chimpanate as nearly his equal, chooses him almost exclusively for his playmate, and bestows friendly but rather rough careasas on him. He is fond of getting hold of the chimpanaes, keeping him down and rolling over him on the ground. Sometimes Tachego manages to slip from under him, and then Pongo sprawls awkwardly on the floor on both hands, and looks up with an expression of accepted defeat. He walks on the soles of his feet, leaning at the same time on the outside of the hand, but he turns out his toes far more than the chimpanaee, and he carries his head more grandly erect, this seeming to be the mark of high social standing. When in high spirits he has a way of showing the top of his red tongue, which makes his black face look all the more like that of a negro boy. His mode of life is as human as are all his ways. He sleeps on a mattress rolled in a rug, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning he risee in his bed, sits up, yawns, scratches himself, and remains in a sleepy, listless condition till a rug, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning he rises in his bed, sits up, yawns, scratches himself, and remains in a sleepy, listless condition till he has taken his milk, which he drinks out of a tumbler. He is now wideawake, and leaves his bed and looks about in the room for something to play with, and perhaps, if he is allowed, to destroy, for he is as mischievous as any child or as any monkey. Then he looks out of window, claps his hands, and, for want of more suitable companionship, begins to alay with his keeper. This man must be continually in attendance on him; he does not allow himself to be left alone for a single moment. If he finds himself alone, he utters the shrillest cries until he regains the society of man. At 9 o clock the gorilla is tubbed, an operation in which be takes the greatest delight, expressing his approval in bass notes, which, perhaps, it will be impolite to call grunting. He takes his meals at the usual German hours; for breakfast he has sausages, preserved meat, cheese, and the favorite Berlin white beer. It is extremely funny to see him try, to hold the class with his fat, short fingers, while he is assisting himself with his feet. He is found of fruit, which he ears with the most gentlemanly deliberation, carefully removing the stone, when eating cherries or other fruit of the kind. At 1 the class with his fat, short fingers, while he is assisting himself with his feet. He is fond of fruit, which he ears with the most gentlemanly deliberation, carefully removing the stone, when eating cherries or other fruit of the kind. At 1 o'clock the keeper's wife brings him his lunch, and he seems to possess so punctual an internal nionitor of the time that this should be brought that he is always extremely impatient if it is not there to the mimute, and always good down to the passage to look for it when he hears the beil ring. He begins by looking into the glasses and tries tosteal something out of them, whereupon he usually has his cars boxed, and then the meal begins, consisting of gravy soup, rice or vegetables boiled with meat, etc. Sometimes it finishes up by a most welcome slice of roastchicken this is his great treat. The keeper's wife is mistress of the ceremonies, and sees that he behaves himself with propricty. Under hier chastening eye he is careful to use his spoon respectably. After his meal, however, he wants a sieta, like all other inhabitants of tropical climates. After a sleep of about an hour and a half he is ready for more piay. In the afternoon he has some fruits, and in the svening tea or milk, and bread and butter. He goes to bed at 9 o'clock, lying down on his mattress to be wrapped up in the woolen blanket. He always insists, however, on his keeper sitting by him till he is asleep, which soon comes to him. He prefers, however, being allowed to sleep with the keeper, and then he puts his arm round his keeper's neck and leans his head against him. He sleeps unintersuptedly all night. In this way of life he has lived and thriven, until he has increased in weight some thirty-seven pounds. A short time ago he fell ill with bronchitis. He is very restless and impatient invalid, and seemed utterly wretched and far from amiable in temper. Many doctors assembled round him every day. He was treated with quinine and Ems water, and a uniform, moist temperature was kept up in the room. Now, ho

PRINKIPO.

The Vale of the Sweet Waters--- The Turk's

ured in this convent; and when the conquerors of Coustantinople scattered the dust of the Byzantine Emperors to the winds, the sartoon are of Irene alone escaped destruction. High on a summit of a peak in Prinkipo there is a cloister and a kitchen. Our path lay through a fragrant forest; we caught glimpaes of broad blue seas and of islands that swam below as as we climbed toward the summit of the peak. Here, in an arbor that hung upon the edge of space, a monk served to bread and wine and omelet. He also brought the consoling nargileh, and as we feasted and fattened we looked down upon a picture that can never fade from memory. If ever islands float, these islands float, the or restful, and so magical. On the one had the sea and sky lie down together, and on the other the glamour of Stamboul illuminates the bortzon like a mirage. In the distance we discover the little boat returning for m. She sits like a bird upon the water, with foam-white tail-feathers and long, dark wings of smoke. Think of saying farswell to these deram-nooks of the world; think of pluaging again into new fields with the consciousness that you have, in all rumss probability, seen the best, and that one experience laid so soon upon another is sure to deaden the flavor of both. Like sea flowers the listude of the flavor of both. Like sea flowers the listude of the heased.

It is a long drive from Pers over the daily hills to thee vale of the Sweet Waters, but on Friday afternoon the road is lined with astrages, and the groves on the banks of the pretty stream, the waters of which are worthly called sweet, resound to the moust of many a mandolin and the gay laughter of women. At ter moone the legular Friday duty of all linesulmans is to say their prayers in state on that may. After prayers in devout and indifferent hasten to the vale of the Sweet Waters and give their souls to the luxury of the The spectacle is both charming and unique; su

we drove into the month of the valley single road wound under luxurious boughs, dense with black shadows; on one hand a barrow stream flowed noisclessly, one shore was a bed of moss, the other a wilderness of foliage through which even the birds might find it difficult to pass. White swans sailed up and down the stream; yellow leaves floated upon it; its vaters were so clear and tranquil that they seemed even in the shadow, like a deep river of amber. Handsome broughams, drawn by fine borses and driven by English coachmen, were wheeling up and down the avenue: the eunuchs that accompanied them cast now and then a watchful eye upon the Circassian and Georgian houris within, whose dazzling beauty was only heightened by their masks of anywhite lace that half concealed their features. Deep in the valley there is a summer palace of the Sultan. You see it in the midst of valvet lawn, among cypresses, and mimossa, and fourtains,—a care of white and gold, such as might house the birds of Paradise.

Flocks of peacocks cover the lawns and sure about with their fan-tails spread, as proud as any Turk in the land. Some of the decorative but unmusical birds were posing on the pedestals and urns that stand in the garden,—a night effective but rather theatrical display, for which the birds may be pardoned. The stream breakens on either side; a thousand eniques are in the water, crowding their way up and down between the shores, loaded with pleasure-seekers. The shores themselves absointely swam with women and children,—it is their holds, and the men are graciously permitted to come and gaze upon the garden of girls, but they are seldom allowed to join in the infantile sports of these wives and daughters of the haren. We enter one of the caiques and seat ourselves cautously in the bottom of it; nothing can be more uncomfortable or more insecure than these tottering, flat-bottomed, ill-balanced boats.

The carsman sits with his back to the boy, and is obliged to throw an eye ever his shoulder every five seconds, to avoid the pos

The vale of the Sweet Waters—The Turk's Earthly Payedise.

Onsiderating Corresponded Services of Sweet Payed Control of Sweet group, the nargileh sent up its fragrant incense and half the world seemen to be feeding upon honeyed fruits and drinking shepetorraki. Doubtless this latter liquor flowed freely, for the tumult increased as the attersoon waned, and the dancers, who danced never so wildly, were in frequent demand. There were tenspitched in the smaller groves, and from these more reserved circles came gushing laughter and the click of glasses, and the pretty patter of applauding kids. The Harem does enjoy itself on a Friday, even though that black glant of a cunuch is seated without the curtains of the tent. The sojourner in Pera can touch the two extremes of Oriental enjoyment when he drifts over to Prinkipo of a sunny spring morning, and lounges in the somn-solitude of that slumbrous isle, and when, weary of professional sight-seeing and the hum of business in the Frank quarters of the town, he takes carrage or raigue and comes by land or sea to the vale of the Sweet Waters, and enters for a moment into the spirit of the fets. Your practical Mohammedan goes hence to indulge his eyes with a vision of the joys to come; for is it as promised him who is faithful a river and the flower of womanhood, together with meat and drink? Alas! we of the Western World must coutent ourselves with a glimpse of these thing, such as the lost Perl had at the gates of Edeu!

C. W. Stoddard.

THE SOUTHERN Michigan Views as of the Presid Depressions of Sentim Republicans of the

Special Correspondence of The DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—The morning publishes the results of an it to ascertain the general drift of timent in Michigan upon the Preste policy. How it went at the work, of it, are thus stated by it editoris Within the last month the Tril itself in correspondence with about leading Republicans of Michigan, a senression of their opinions upon iself in correspondence is leading Republicans of Michigan, a leading Republicans of Michigan, a supression of their opinions up political situation, and especially known as 'the Southern question of inquiry were addressed to the reaf the leading callings in the tamerisants, cducators, manufactive, —and an effort was also made them as to reach men of inducence is recibine of both Peninsulas. To sections of both Peninsulas. To sections of both Peninsulas. To sections allied by the Federal appeting in the section as an olice falled by the Federal appeting in the section of the section of the section of the section of the sections are keepedicas whose status as Republications whose status as Republications whose status as Republications whose status as Republications of the section as a to make replies reasonably representative of hean sentiment.

The result is now before us in the typics of the section of the control of the section of the control of

The result is the transfer of The net result of the corres

ht of them give what may be Three of them are doubtful or justice, and still more doubt

for are very emphatic in its but sill do not attack the President. The most important fact of all is not been able to detect, beneath all of opinion upon Southern issues race of party-disintegration. The this exciting question throughout Mand the disagreement of individual and the disagreement of individus spread, but we do not see the sligh any fear here of Republican schist Among the writers of the lett the Tribune are ex-Gov. H. P. I Gov. Alonzo Sessions, ex-Lient, -6

not, and several members of C. C. ELLSWORTH.

C. C. ELLSWORTH.

GREENVILLE, Mich., May 29, 1 me my epinion of the President's So The question is a wonserfally impoone that the American people are solved. I regard the whole matter an experiment, and upon the succetthe experiment stands or falls that.

party.

I am fully satisfied that the old G proved a failure, and necessarily shandoned very soon. Whether atlempted plan of operations will be people will prove the be

If he succeeds, then all is well.

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yours truly, lam a member. Hoping for the by yours truly.

Ganno Rappe, Mich. May 28, 18 to your letter of inquiry as to my ric political stituation, especially upon as "the Southern question," I have am in sympathy with Mr. Hayes policy," because I do not believe a condition of affairs existed in the Statement of the Carolina and Loudsiana as would have Presucent in maintaining United Statement in the Statement of the Governors of will be faithfully observed, and it kept respecting the protection processes of citizens. I hope they will color-line may be broken.

Less, like sitting still and showing a let Mr. Hayos try his plan of enco self-government there, celieving in prova a greater failure than the excretorore.

prove a greater failure than the exheretorore.

M. S. BREWER.

The Hon. Mark S. Brewer, of Pour sentative in the next Congress, write length, stating his intention "as a live the President a hearty support upon the importance of a reorgani. Republican party at the South on both public grounds, speaking with force need of Republican unity at this time as follows: "it stants all in hand to other a large latitude in thoughts, expressions, in the seeming change the Republican Administration.

may say that I as a Hepublican property to the Nation, and in efforts to perpetuate the Republican p. J. H. M'GOWAN.

The Hon. Jonas H. McGowan, ohas written us a hasty note expressioned the opinion that, under the chast surrounded President hayes at this Administration, "a new departuser matters was desurable and inevitabing his approval of the President That the pill is a bitter one, he does not as matter stood, the President did that could be done. Mr. McLiowan car with a few lines of indorsement Service reform piedges of the President did to the country of the President did to t

anosymonsly, with the statement that are Republicans of national reputation as Republicans of national reputation of Republicans of national reputation as Republicans of national reputation and Republicans of Republi anonymously, with the statement are Republicans of national reputs

brought the conmagical. On the one hand down together, and on the f Stamboul illuminates the fe. In the distance we distance we distance with the feet of Stamboul illuminates the feet of th

over the lawns and strut

mer-palace; the groves over the meadows

rith his back to the bow, an eye over his shoulder svoid the possibility of a his double duty on his scenario bow stove in, and were dily as possible, to avoid mense throng of caiques stream for two or rendered a cruise far from enjoyable, multitudes of women satins of the brightest on rich Persian carpets es. These women were three or more, and were three or more, and wore-

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rner in Pera can

and when weary seeing and the hum Frank quarters of carrage or calque nd or sea to the re, and enters for a mothe fets. Your practical at to indulge his eyes to come; for is it not eithful a river and the ogether with meat and Western World must glimpse of these things, at the gates of Edeul

Denservative.

Denser

State.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Dernoit, Mich., June 16. — The Tribune of this moring publishes the results of an effort made by its seerain the general drift of Republican senting. How it went at the work, and what came of its et thus stated by it editorially:

This the last month the Tribune has placed puel in correspondence with about forty of the lading Republicans of Michigan, soliciting a frank expectage of their opinions upon the present editical situation, and especially upon what is inous if the State, —farmers. It is letters of faulty were addressed to the representatives of the leading callings in the State, —farmers. Howers, educators, manufacturers, lawyers, educators, educators, manufacturers, in no large of both Peninsulas. To avoid all possibility of a bias resulting from self-interest, in no instact was our request sent to any incumbent of makes was our request sent to any incumbent of makes addressed. We also limited our letters to me of at least State reputation, selecting only may whose status as Republicans had been appeared by some emphatic mark of party and public cantends and sections as to make the aggregate of capies reasonably representative of general Republicans. Our chief object was stated to be, not to as individuals upon the record, but to obtain a cudid statement of the views upon important public processions of representative manufacturing for our information. Not a few of these repolies are in the form of private notes, which it would be a breach state form well-known Michigan Republicans. Our chief object was stated to be, not to as individuals upon the record, but to obtain a cudid statement of the views upon important public private present and the manufacturing form of the rems or oy the "confidential" form of the form of private notes, which it would be a breach state and the senate and the manufacture of their unitary aves, sleep the Happy lales, lessed! from Pera over the dusty the Sweet Waters, but on se road is lined with cares on the banks of that aters of which are worthing do to the music of many a laughter of women. Afar Friday duty of all Musters in state free prayers in state free prayers in state free prayers in the desertion of the spectacle is both charming a scene can only be imted from the spectacle is both charming a scene can only be imted from the spectacle is both charming to the spectacle is both charming to the spectacle is both charming the scene can only be imported of the spectacle is a garcostume, held in the midst bealds still waters that Vale of Cashmere. As sonth of the valley eitruxurious boughs, dense if on one hand a barrow was a bed

The net result of the correspondence may h in the give what may be called a quali-fer increment of the President's action at the soft expressing regret at its results, out, on the rade, approving it with hope but not without

State.

Farmer, and still more doubtful as to 12s erjets.

For are very emphatic in its condemnation,
is still do not attack the President or his motives.

The most important fact of all is, that we have
as ben able to detect, beneath all the difference
of spinon upon Southern issues, the slightest
must party-disintegration. The interest felt in
its entiting question throughout Michigan is deen,
aith sisuarcement of individual views is whole
speak, but we do not see the slightest ground for
ay fear here of Republican schism or serious disdistion.

Among the writers of the letters published by the Tribuns are ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, Lieut.-Gor, alongo Sessions, ex-Lieut.-Gov. E.O. Grosvens, and several members of the present and last Congressional delegations. I give the letters of least of the Republican members of the next House, as follows:

C. C. ELLSWORTH.

OBSERVILLE, Mich., May 29, 1877.—You ask as a spinion of the President's Southern policy. The assition is a womerfully important one, and os that the American people are waiting to see sind. I regard the whole matter, of course, as a speriment, and upon the success of failure of the appeniment stands or falls the Republican and The fully satisfied that the old Grant policy had proved a failure, and necessarily must have been instanced very soon. Whether the present stanged plan of operations with our Souther people will prove the best that might have been adopted or not, is the questast Sessething had to be done; the great intersted our people domanded it, irrespective of may be face, and I shall rejoice exceedingly if he fresident shall succeed in his brave attempt. Inquires a manhood of no ordinary type to take the bold steps he has aiready taken, and I glory in set such manhood, that dares to do, no matter

If a succeeds, then all is well. I do not care so much for party that I shall not be able to rejoice if is poicy small give us peace and prosperity as a mass, whatever may result to the party of which lass member. Hoping for the best, I remain just traly,

JOHN W. STONE.

Salms Rapps, Mich., May 28, 1877.—In reply to your letter of inquiry as to my views upon the hallical situation, especially upon what is known a "the Southern question," I have to say that I as in sympathy with Mr. Hayes' "Southern party," because I do not believe that any suca addition of alars a existed in the States of South Credits and Louisians as would have justified the histent in maintaining United States troops case. I say not satisfied, however, that the pledges was on the part of the Governors of those States will be faithfully observed, and their promises had respecting the protection promised to all case of citizens. I hope they will, and that the carries may be broken. ... I feel, at me, like sitting still and showing a disposition to a Mr. Hayes try his plan of encouraging local disposition that the filter of the course of citizens of the plant of the filter of the course pursued interferent.

Mr. S. Brewer. of Pontiac, Represented

M. Hayes try his plan of encouraging local subsparsment there, oclieving that it will not have a greater failure than the course pursued intolore.

M. S. BREWER.

The Hon. Mark S. Brewer, of Pontiac, Representative in the next Congress, writes us at some care, stating his intention "as a Republican to the large of the presentative in the next Congress, writes us at some care, stating his intention "as a Republican to the large of the great with the propose of the great was a republican unity at this time, and closing use the great was a republican unity at this time, and closing a follows: "It stands all in hand to give to each other shades a large latitude in thoughts, actions, and the shades a large latitude in thoughts, actions, and the shades a large latitude in thoughts, actions, and the shades a large latitude in thoughts, actions, and the shades a large latitude in thoughts, actions, and the shades a large latitude in the shade of propose to stand by a frusident in his efforts to bring about peace a prosperity to the Nation, and in all laudable date to perpetuate the Republican party."

J. H. M'GOWAN.

The Hon. Jones H. McGowan, of Coldwater, his writer as hasty noto expressing in substance the opinion that, under the circumstances has amounted fresident Hayes at the opening of administration. "a new departure" in Southman, and the pill is a bitter one, he does not deny; but, it miters tased the President did the best thing lational fresident was desirable and increasing lational reputations.

The Tribuna also publishes the following letters with a few lines of indorsement of the Civil-write reform piedges of the President's letter of the passions, with the statement that the writers in legal in the south. It must come a lational reputation:

The Tribuna also publishes the following letters are proposed to the south. It must come in the heartiest sympathy with his a lower lational reputation in the same of sates, and such to deploye in the passions, prejuters and proposed to late the such a face of the p

an this vicinity.

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It is a vicinity.

them, at its close, be governed by the military for THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

them, at its close, be governed by the military for the next generation.

I could never have turned my back to the Republicans in the Southern States, and yet Lam not prepared to say that President Hayes has acted unwisely. With Democratic House no appropriations could have been obtained for the army if the old policy was to be pursued. Besides, will it do, in a republican form of government like ours, to sustain a political party in any section of the country by the mere force of bayonets: Michigan Views as to the Policy of the President. Espusions of Sentiment by Leading Bepublicans of the Wolverine

CURRENT GOSSIP. AFTER A YEAR. Waiting, out in the tall, dark grass, Searching amid the clover, Watching a gloomy, floating mass

Purple the blue dome over, I pluck at the honeyed perfume Of soft, red bloom, And close to my burning face Press it a moment's space.
To cool the pain away—
In the summer-twilight, waiting

Walting, under the harvest-trees, Morning and afternoon,
I pray the whispers of Autumn-breeze, Waft my dear one home to me soon. With book, bright fancies to suit, And heapings of ruddy fruit, The time I would fain beguile. And whisper oft to my beating heart,

"It is not for long we must live apart; It is only a little, little while". In the Autumn-sunlight, waiting. Waiting still, though the flowers are dead And winds like the breath of icebergs blow Over the Earth, with its beauty fied. Wrapped in a winding-sheet of snow.

thought he would come ere this For my loving kiss.
It seems like years since the harvest-days, And I have grown older, wearier still; But my love will com e-O, I know he will, No matter how long, how far he strays, Neath the wintry morn, I'm waiting Summer, Autumn, and Winter are past-

I wonder if there is no rest at last For those was are weary of pain. Is there no quiet slumber-place, In some woody space, Where willows and lindens stoop And murmur a song all day; Where birdlings cease from their play, And white lilies pitying droop, While a faraway sky of blue Weeps noiselessly tears of dew; Where ferns and mosses may weave their green,
And tall trees, covered with vines, may lean
To shade all the light from a mound,
Far out from the world, and its round

f sickening fulseness and heartless show? Vhat peace it would be, where the lilles blow To be sweetly rocked till the Judgment-Day, orgotten, forgetting, forgiving alway, O mosses, make room for me down in the mold!
I'm waiting for some one my hands to fold;
In the rose-lif Spring, I'm waiting.
CHICAGO, June, 1877.

DAISY WHITE.

A GAME OF BLUFF WELL PLAYED. I had arrived at the outskirts of the town, and we stopped before a dirty-looking wooden cottage.

A tall man, dressed in a long coat reaching to his heels, bright-yellow tronsers, which were enormous black sheep-skin cap covered his head, came out and asked my bus ness. I said that wanted three horses to go to the next stage, and asked him what he would drive me there for, the regular postal tariff being about two rubles. "One of noble birth," replied the fellow, "the roads are bad, but my horses will gallop the whole way. They are excellent horses; all the people in the town look at them and envy me. They say how fat they are! look, how round! The Governor has not got any horses like mine in his stable. I spoil taem; I cherish them; and they gallop like the wind. The people lock, wonder, and aimire. Come and see the dear little an-

"I have no doubt about it. They are excellent horses," I replied; "but what will you take me Let us say four rubles, your excellency, and "Let us say four rubles, your excellency, and give me one on account. One little whole silver ruble; for the sake of God let me put it in my pocket, and we will bless you."

"All right." was my answer. "Send the horses to the Trarskoe-Sele lun immediately."

Presently the fellow rushed into my room and, bowing to the ground, took off his cap with a grandlose air, then, drawing out the money I had given him from some hideen recess in the neighborhood of his skin, thrust the ruble into my hand and exclanmed:

be freesident shall succeed in his brave attempt.
Inequires a manhood of no ordinary type to take habid steps he has already taken, and I glory in sets the manhood, that dares to do, no matter is opposes, for the right.

I will admit that I have been somewhat surrous, and sometimes pained and grieved, at some times pained and grieved, at some times be has done; but I am disposed to said and behold the result before I blame. And in said and behold the result before I blame. And in said and behold the result before I blame. hard-hearted and stern."
"Very weil," I said; "bring round the

you, and even showen him the money; but he is hard-nearted and steen."

"Very well," I said; "bring round the horses."

In a few minutes the fellow returned, and exclaimed: "One of noole birth, I am ashamed!"

"Quite right, "I said; "you have every reason to be so; but go on; is your uncle's horse dead?"

"No, one of noble birth, not so baid as that; but my brother is vexed. He has a share in one of the animals; he will not let me divive him to the next station for less than six rubles," and the man, putting on an expression in which canning, avarice, and pretended sorrow were blended, rubbed his forehead, and added. "What shall we do?"

I said, "You nave a granlmother?"

"Yes, he replied, much surprised. "How did you know that? I have? A very old grandmother."

"Well," I replied, "go and tell her that, fearing lest she should be annoyed if any accident were to happen during our journey.—for you know misfortunes occur sometimes; God sends them," I added, piously. "Yes, he doos," interruptes the man. "We are simple people," your Excellency." And not wishing to hurt the old land's feelings, should the fore-leg of your uncle's horse or the hind leg of your brother's suffer on the road. Thave changed my mind, and shall not go with you to-day, but take post-horses fo-naorrew." Them an now became alarmed, thinking he was about to lose his fare. He rubbed his forchead violently, find then exclaimed, "I will take your Excellency for five runies."

"But your brother?"

"No," I answered. "I shall wait; the post-horses are beautiful horses; i am told that they gollop like the win1; all the people in the town look at them, and the inspector loves them."

"Let us say four roubles, your Excellency."

"But your brother?"

"But your uncle might beat you. I should not like you to be hurt.

"But your uncle might beat you. I should not like you to be hurt."

"But your uncle might beat you. I should not like you to be hurt."

SEVERAL BOSOMS WITH A SINGLE THOUGHT.

An amusing incident happened on a Kansas-City paper the other day. Two brothers, named Hart, were arrested, somewhere in the interior, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. There was unusual commotion and mystery among the members of the editorial staff that evening, and each said unto the other. "Twe got a bully thing for tosaid unto the other. "I've got a bully thing for to-morrow's paper.—just you wait and see;" and, being asked what that bully thing was, declined to

being asked what that buily thing was, declined to go into further particulars just then. Next morning the mystery was solved. There was an editorial note in the first column as follows:

The Hart Brothers were arrested yearliaw, at —, for defrauding their creditors. They were evidently, as the post says, "Two Harts that best as one."

Half-way down the same page was another editorial paragraph, as follows:

Two Harts that beat their creditors like one, or even more, were arrested yeareday, at —. Let us hope that the righteous Judge will, in the words of Cleero, See et tuum.

that the righteous Judge will, in the words of Cicero, Soc et tum.

Over on the second column there was a display heading, in big black type "Two Harts That Beat Lake One"; away down at the foot of the third column was a little item, surreptitionsly inserted by the advertising elerk, about two hearts that beat as one; and half-way down the fourth was a letter from "T. Y. Po.", the acknowledged wit of the composing-room, addressed to the Editor of the Kansas City Whanddoodle and asking if that wasn t a case of two hearts (Harts) that beat as one? The different authors of this exquisite wittleism spent the morning in paying visits of condolence to each other, and 'remarking, with disparaging suiffs, that it would only be in accordance with fraternal feeling and newspaper-etiquette to let another member of the staff know when one intended making a dumfool of himself in a specific direction.

A rush was made for the back parlor, where, in the meantime, the blue-coated and brass-buttoned waiters of the Club had arranged tables around three sides of the room, and spread them with boned and roasted turkey, salmon, sandwiches, strawberries, chicken and lobster salsd, cakes, and ice-cream. The scene that ensued would disgrace a hog-pen. The elite of the Demiocracy scrambled ten deep in front of the tables, pushing and struggling for a piste. The indignant waiters muttered "Hog! Hog!" and the perspiration rolled down their "aces in their endeavors to satisfy the unruly mob. The majority had not patience to wait to be served. The moment they could squeeze themselves within arm's patience to wait to be served. The mo-ment they could squeeze themselves within arm's length of the tables, they graboed a plate, and the first fork, knife, or spoon withinfreach, and, dig-ging chunks out of every disk that was handy, se-cured a heterogeneous mass of saind, strawberries, ice-cream, and pickies, all mixed up together, with which they pushed their way out to the mid-dle of the room, and then abounded the

into themselves as though they had had nothing to eat in a week. Many returned to the charge several times. Coats were ruined by contact with plates in the midst of the strungling mob, some of them being streaked in every direction, and several plates were broken in the crush. Yet, if they had had patience and deceney, there was enough to satisfy all, for the whiters were kept busy until a the hour of breaking-up in supplying the table, and numbers of persons remained gorring them, selves up to the last minute. In an adjoining anter-room, where brandy-punch was served in nugse bowls, n similar disgraceful straggle took place. Many persons, getting hold of tamblers, filled them over and over again, while their less fortunate brethren, overhanted with their exertions, looked on, mottering curses under their breath. The aristocratic wasters in charge stared helplessly at the mob, an expression of intense disgust on their countenances. A bar in the basement, where strong liquors were soid at fancy prices, was well patronized by the gathering.

OUIDS.

QUIPS.

They have an anti-treating Society in Cincinnati, whose principles the Salurday Night briefly explains: Everybody has to anti when he treats. Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the poisoner, has been recaptured. We were in hopes that she would fas-cinate and marry Ben Butler.—Augusta (Ga.)

A witness on the stand, in reply to a question as to what the character of Mr. — was for truth and veracity, said: "Well, I should say that he handies truth very carelessly."

A butcher sold a sailor a ham on credit, but find-

ing in a few days that he had gone to sea, he growi-ed, "If I'd known that he wasn't going to pay for it. I'd's charged him threepence more a pound for it, the rascal?" It, the rascal?"

A schoolmaster told a young miss that the word obligatory "meant binding, whereupon she laid her head upon her hand, and, after a brief cogitation, handed the teacher this sentence: "The obligatory of my spelling-book is worn out."

The Easton Prec-Press puts it thus: "The man who will lend his umbreila to an unknown appli-cant, with the expectation of having in promptly returned, is the least evoluted of the descendants of Baisam's distinguished linguist."

When a Louisville man goes to a Cincinnati hotel. and cate a whole roust tarkey and all the pudding in the house, and plants down 75 cents, the dis-tracted proprietor telegraphs down the river that Cincinnati has just been swept again by an nice gorse.—Bustlanton Hawkeys.

gorse.—Burlington Hankeye.

A professional gentleman of a Maine city, noted for his bru-que manner, accosted one of his daughters on the street a day or two ago, and received a somewhateaustic repiy, accompanied with a hurried movement toward home, and a saucy tosset the head. The gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then exclaimed in a deprecating tone; "Well, go along—you are too much like your father for me to have anything to say to you!"

father for me to have anything to say to you?"

A gentleman rather given to conviviality, desirous that the effects of a slight over-intuigence should not be noticed by the groom who was holding his pony's head for him to mount, sprang so lightly into the saddle as to land on the turf on the other side. John, aivancing to meet him where he lay, exclaimed, "Ech. sir, I hope you're no hurt?" No. John," was the reply, "but I never knew the beast to do that before?"—London Howset.

A CHINESE BATH-HOUSE. A Shanghai correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writing of a visit to a Chinese bath-house, says: "Within we were accosted by a damp-tooking specimen of humanity, with a face shriveled up like a washerwoman's thumb, who proved to be the proprietor, who consented for a consideration to allow us to examine the workings of the establishment. Pulling aside a dirty curtain we were ushered into a large room, in which of the establishment. Pulling aside a dirty curtain we were ushered into a large room, in which a half-dozen tailow dips made feeble effort to illuminate the surrounding objects. A tank some likeen feet long and teh w de was sauk in the floor to the depth of four feet, and possibly contained 500 gallons of water, heated by means of underground furnaces to quite a high temperature, and in which I counted fourteen bathers at one time, while at least twenty others were either preparing to enter or completing their toolet prior to departure. The proprietor seemed quite proud of his accommodations, and after politely inviting us to take a bath, which we reluctantly declined, gave us the following information: The tynk is refuled with clean water every midnight and is not again changed for the twenty-four hours succeeding. His customers arrived at any hour between daylight and indinight, and usually numbered about 150 a day. None were refused admission on any account, either of fifth or discase. I tried to impress upon the keeper what a great advantage he would have over rival establishments if he would introduce a toothbrush on the end of a chain, but he was inctined to regard it as an inhovation calculated to encender too auxirious ideas, and therefore declined it. Seriously speaking, this frightful system of bothing is the cause of propagating more disease than any other met with in this postilectial land, if we except epidemics, which can hardly be regarded as causes."

WAR.

Harper's Magasine.

Now that the dogs of war have been let loose between Russia and Turkey, and the process of scientific slaughter commenced in the most deliberate manner possible, the following lines, taken fron Moore's Almanae for 1829, under the head of "Monthly Observations," may be pondered with interest:

Whene'er contending Princes fight

CURRENT OPINION.

We do not sympathize with Mistress Gail, however, upon her evident disappointment at the loss of her chance to appear as the walking lady at the White House. - Bosion Journal (Rep.). A remarkable fact, but nevertheless true, that the dinner given by Manhattan Club, in New York, was gotten up by the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, for Samuel J.'s benefit, and yet Thomas Hendricks reaped the reward. How strangely our plans are upset!—Cincinnat! Enquirer (Dem.).

The Republicans of Wright County, in their

County Convention held the other day, declared in favor of the Administration's Southern policy so far as it has been developed, believing it is an honest attempt on the part of the President to bring about an era of good-feeling and prosperity for the whole country. The Convention also instructed the delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. D. D. Chase for Supreme Judge.—Council Blueffe (Ia.) Nonparell (Rep.)

for the whole country. The Convention also instructed the delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. D. D. Chase for Supreme Judge.—

Council Biuff (Ia.) Nonparett (Rep.)

The Chinago Trimene is of the opinion that the proposed bond-settlement in this State was lost through the fasture of a large portion of the people to vote. On the contrary, if the people had all voted, the defeat of the scheme would have been still more overwaselming than it is. The same parer thinks that it can aardly be true that a majority of the people of this State have deliberately voted to repudiate a just and legal debt. The Thinks that it can aardly be true that a majority of the people of this State have deliberately voted to repudiate a just and legal debt. The Simply voted with deliberation, as The Trimene suggests—to reject a proposition to pay a great deal more than they owe.—Winona (Minn.) Republican (Rep).

The Democratic silver-dollar doctrine, as developed by Gen. Ewing and others, is, in the first place, to preserve all the paper money that we have, and then to add to it all the silver dollars that can be coined. Of course, this would be simply inflation to the amount of the colnage. And it would not give stability to affairs, but would add an element of coufasion and disorder. The silver dollar is wanted in order to give us the old specie oasis, that we may resume specie-pavinents on terms fair to all. If it is not required for this purpose, there is no reasonable demand for it. The attempt to pervert the demand for the old silver dollar his wanted in order to give us the old specie oasis, that we may resume specie-pavinents on terms fair to all. If it is not required for this purpose, there is no reasonable demand for it. The attempt to pervert the demand for the old specie oasis, that we have seen, exceeding in absolute foliy even the Allen and Cary harikari of 1875. Allen and Cary had at east the merit of saying what they wanted.—Cuchanait Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Act of the district of which the district of the district of

must be fully investigated, and the guilty must stand their trials before a jury of their peers.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

If we correctly interpret the proposition now set forth somewhat vaguely by the Ploneer-Press, it is that the next Legislature, without any reference of the matter to the people, shall constitute a tribunal to which the law and equity of the bond question shall be submitted, and the decision of which shall be binding upon the State. On the theory of eminent attorneys, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sets aside our prohibitory constitutional amendment, the Legislature promobly has power to do this—or any other arbitrary act providing for the payment of the bonds. But behind the Legislature stands the people, and their sentiment on this subject has just been expressed in no uncertain terms. Much as we desired the acceptance of the proposition lately voted on, we now bow to the will of the voters of the State, so emphatically expressed, and we hold it to be the daty of every good citisen to acquiesce in their decision, with all its corrollaries. The plain English of that decision is, that the bonds are not to be paid in full, that they are not to be paid at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. We do not believe that the people desire to repudiate the debt. They have only said, by their votes, that they do not admit that they are equitably bound to pay so much as the proposed settlement called for. Just how much a majority of the voters would consider fair we are unprepared to say. There are two! courses open to the bondholders. One is to waitpatiently until the popular sentiment will indorse the payment of such an amount as they think they ought to receive. The other is, to make up their minds to "take the lands for the bonds." We believe that a large majority of the voters would to-day agree to turn over the 500,000 acres of infernal-lunprovement lands in full payment of the repudlated indebtedness. If the bondholders are willing to accept these lands, they

ration.—S. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch (Rep.).

If Mr. Tilden can have his way, the Democratic party will, for the next three years, have but one appeal to make to the people: "We have been eneated." As a party, they have nothing to say about questions of finance, or of revenue, or of civil administration. To all inquiries as to their principles, they must answer. "Our policy, our votes, and our victory have been stolent when our property has been restored, we shall tell you what we will do with it." Till 1880, therefore, the recisuse of Gramercy Pack expects that the platform of his party will be contained on a card pinned to his coat-tail, bearing the inscription, "President de jure." If the Democracy is satisfied with this programme, Republicans can have no possible reason to find fauit with it. If the Democratic boose to forget that the Electoral Commission was cherit work, that the method of its constitution was advoitly framed to value the partisan advantage on their side, and that they are toral Commission was their work, that the method of its constitution was adorbity framed to place the partisan advantage on their side, and that they are bound by every consideration of Janoor and of honesty to respect its decision, the Republican party, can readily afford to indulge them. If Mr. Tilden and his party are to plant themselves on the principle that "A system of peaceful change through the agosty of the ballot-loav" is the inalienable heritage of the American people, they will be called upon to explain where their subremacy in the South would be had that principle been respected. It was because it was trampled underfoot in Alabama, Mississippl, and Arkansas that they came within sight of the Presidency: it was because the principle was for a time successfully vindicated in South Carobina, Louisiana, and Florida that the actual majority was declared to be the legal one in these States. The defeat of Tilden was accomplished in spite of "fraud and force"—not because of them. The people, without distinction of party, are long ago sick of the parrot-like talk of "fraud" and "assrpation." They want to know what is to be the Democratic policy on the questions of the hour, but no one is ready with a reply. "Reform is necessary," was an intelligible, even if it was a perfective instances, platform. "Tilden is necessary," is a platform to excite ridicale and bury the party which takes its stand upon it under a load of public contempt.—New York Times (Rep.).

THE COURTS.

McAllister's Law---Fighting the Tax-Collector --- Record of Judgments and New

who are serving out a term in the House of Cor-rection fer being inmates of a disorderly bouse, filed petitions for habess corpus. They stated that the city ordinances only allowed the Justice to fine them, but not render a sentence of imprisonment, and that their detention was illegal. Judge McAllister decided vesterday morning that such was the fact, and ordered them to be released. Sec. 10, of Art. XIII., of the Constitution of 1848, provides

Art. Alli., of the Constitution of 1648, provides as follows:

No person shall be held to answer for a criminal effects unless on the presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in eases of impeachment, of incast cognitable by Justices of the Peace, or assing in the army or new, or in the other provided, that when in a cital service as time the Peace shall rey no person, except in a court of inquiry, for any offense punishable with imprisonment or death, or the alove \$100. The present city ordinances on the subject are formed on the old city charter, which was passed under the Constitution of 1848. The Judge decided that, as the ordinances had not been re-enacted since 1870, they were not governed by the new Constitution, because they had not been

revised by the new charter, and the Justices being by the old law foroidden to imprison for mis-demeanors, the present confinement of the peti-tioners was illegal. The Judge therefore ordered

demeanors, the present cominement of the petitioners was illegal. The Judge therefore ordered them to be discharged.

This is just what the disorderly class want, as they will be comparatively ready to pay a fine. The evil can, however, be easily remedied by the passage of new ordinances.

A CORN-SHELLER PATENT.

Judge Biodgett Saturday morning decided the patent case of Henry A. Adams vs. The Joliet Mannfacturing, Company. Suit was brought to restrain the geferdant from infringing a patent for an improvement in corn-shellers granted to company and the control of an arrangement of a wind-shaft and beater-bar so placed as to revolve rapidly in the throat of the machine, and drive the corn into the sheller. It appeared that prior to this patent complainant's brother, Angustus, had patented a similar device, but the beater-har revolved the opposite way. The present device changed the revolution of the beater-bar so as to keep the throat of the machine clear, instead of allowing the ears to over-rice one another. The complainant, by the simple device of changing the direction of the revolution of the beater-bar, had produced an entirely novel result.

The defenses were that the patent was not novel, and that if it were there had been no infringement. The defendants used a beater-bar working under, instead of over, the stream of corn.

The Judge held that the change in the location of one part of a combination where there was none in the function performed by the same was of no avail, and was not patentable. The complainant's patent involved a novel principle, and did not seem to have been anticipated, and the defendants had been using a similar machine, involving a similar principle. A decree was therefore rendered for complainant, and a perpetual injunction issued to restrain the defendants from violating his patent.

for complainant, and a perpetual injunction issued to restrain the defendants from violating his patent.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD AS A TAX FIGHTER.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company by its so-solicitor filed a huge bill Saturday against L. C. Huck and the other County Collectors of the counties through which the road runs to restrain the collection of the taxes assessed against it. After setting out the organization of the road and its branches, complainant states that the whole length of its own road and leased branches was 548 miles in May, 1876. The capital stock was \$48 miles in May, 1876. The capital stock was \$48 miles in May, 1876. The capital stock was \$47,910,505, and the indebtedness \$11,790,850. Complainant was bound to pay the ordinary taxes on the roads at leased, but it avers it was not obliged to pay taxes on the capital stock and franchises. Its railroad track, rolling stock, and other tangible property was assessed at \$2,910,720 by the State Board of Equalization, and its capital stock and franchises were valued at \$2,330,933 and distributed pro rata among the counties. The taxes assessed on the capital stock and franchises are \$49,730,45. Complainant alleges that this tax is fliegal and void for divers reasons, and asks that the collection of the sum may be enjoined. The grounds on which relief is asked are mainly the same that have been repeatedly urged in similar suits during the past three years.

In the case of The South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy, an order was made Satarday by Judge McAllisted directing the appeliants to give a bond conditioned for the payment of such commensation as may be finally adjudged in the case, and that the peaal sum of such bond be recuired to be of such amount to secure the performance of such condition. The further argument of the question was postponed to next Saturday.

In the case of Frank Chapman vs. J. H. Bowen et al., Judge Moore appointed Silas W. Moody Receiver under a bond for \$5,000.

Judge Moore Saturday granted decrees of divorce to Su

damages against the Empire Fire-Insurance Company.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church. the First Espitst Church. John Covert. A. H. Andrews, Thomas S. Hayden, H. L. Andrews, and L. D. Boone, trustees, to forcelose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on the E. 56 feet of Lots 15 and 16, in Thomas' Subdivision of the E. ½ of Block 98, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Soc. 27, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCT MATTERS.

Discharges were issued Saturday to Edward A. Batchelder and Arthur R. Akkins.

The case of W. S. Johnson was referred to the Register for final report.

In the case of Charles E. Thuckstun, an order was entered on all persons interested to show case, by June 22, why the proceedings should not be dismissed.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of James H. Morris.

The composition meeting in the case of D. G.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m.
to-day in the case of Elias M. Watkins.
A first dividend meeting in the case of Newton
Rapplege will ue held at 2 p. m. to-day.
SUPPRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
Thomas M. Jones et al. began a sunt for \$1,000
Saturday against Robert Clark and John T. Raffen.
THE CALL.
JUDGE BLODGETT-Untimited call of his calender.
No. 93, Chambars vs. French, on trial. Nos. 114 and
115 come next.
JUDGE GANT-HOME, 563, 104, 108, 107, 109 to 113.
LUGGE JANSON-Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.
LUGGE JANSON-Assists Judge Gary. No case on
LUGGE MOONE 32, 12, 22, No. 1800 trial. rial.
Judge Moons—20, 21, 22. No. 18 on trial.
Judge Rogens—Set cases 4, 541, 4, 947, and several
ax cases, and estendar Nos. 6214, 68, 92. No case on

JUDGE McALLISTER—Set case 2,482. Deckert vs. Witowsky, and calender Nos. 208, 215, 220 to 238, ex-cept 232 and 223. No. 214, Cleveland vs. Hartmann, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No court until Saturday, unless announced. No defaults will be taken until Monday, June 25. JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COUET-CONFESSIONS—S. P. Pratt vs. one Crawford, \$728.70.—A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, vs. James Alken, 5.360. \$5,380.

JUDGE JAMESON-N. H. Walworth. Receiver of the City National Bank vs. Semuel J. Walker, \$18,688,65.

-Same vs. Henry H. Walker, \$12,159,20.

CIRCUIT COURT-CONFESSIONS-Either A. Robinson vs. David Walsh. \$105,86.

-Patrick H. Tierney vs. Edwin Light. Sc. 461.

SURGER ROGERS-Jane Cowan vs. D. L. Taylor, \$105,08.

EDUCATIONAL.

WHEATON COLLEGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

The Chicago daily press has published much about Wheaton College in the last six months. I beg leave to submit to the public the following tatement. I have not yet written in the discus-

From my coming to the College, 1860, the total numbers of students shown by the Annual Cata-logues run thus: 138, 208, 126, 214, 219, 271, 234, 214, 239, 222, 247, 288, 245, 213, 181; the last is the total for 1877. The totals show the smallest number in 1863, viz., 123; the largest in 1873-4, viz., 288; and 181 for the present year year is only seven less than in 1874, when the total in all departments was 288; which shows that the falling-off is almost wholly in the lower, Academic Departments.

The causes of this diminution, peculiar to us,

are the establishment of a good College in this county, only seven or eight miles from us, by a county, only seven or eight miles from as, by a wealthy denomination; and the establishment of a graded school in Wheaton (at a large cost, borne by our taxes), in which there is an Academic Department, ably conducted, and in which tuition is free. In addition to these two powerful causes of

partment, ably conducted, and in which tuition is free. In addition to these two powerful causes of drainage by competition, the enemies of the reform principles in which the Wesleyan founders placed the College have esteed on this occasion, when all institutions are anfiering from hard times, to open a most bitter opposition to the College. In the face of these facts, and in comparison with other institutions. I submit that the condition of Wheaton College is one of prosperity and strength.

Jenning Seminary, in Aurora, III., which received \$75,000 in one donation a few years since, is locked up, and its halls are silent, Westfield Coliege, a good and strong matitution in this State, shows by catalogue a shrinkage of afty students this year as compared with last. Our shrinkage is only thirty-two. Yet that excellent college has had no local competition such as we have stood. In Hillsdale, a strong and prosperous College in Michalam, the catalogues show a falling off of cighty-six students from 1875 to this year. The popular Female Seminary in Rockford, III., in 1857 had 308 pupils. Two years later, 1859, its catalogue shows but 173.—a falling off of 123; and the last year it had but 278 (nearly 100 of whom are students in music and fine arts).—twenty-eight less than in 1857. Such fluctuations in college, far exceeding the fluctuations in Wheaton, might be given to III columns. Our last year's catalogue shows 106 students in our regular College and Preparatory Courses. This very closing term of, 1877, the last term in the year, which is always the smallest, Wheaton College has had 102 pupils from the following wiqely-dispersed localities, viz.; in Illinots, from Wheaton, Geneva, Fountaindale, Waterman, Ottawa, Oneda, Bunker Hull, Addison, Byron, Hamlet, Ohio, Winfield, Wayne, Chicago, Toulon, Granville, Sereva, Kaneville, Norwood Park, Kishwankie, Marengo, Grand Hill, Addison, Byron. Hamlet. Ohio, Winfeld, Wayne, Chicago, Touion. Granville, Sereva, Kaneville, Norwood Park, Kishwankie, Marengo, Grand Ridge, Paxton, Bloomingdale, Grand Prairie, Nora, Woodstock, Farm Ridge, Downer's Grove, Canton, Cambridge, and Wainnt. From other States: In New York, from Martford; in Mindigan, from Gilmore and Kalamazoe: in Lowa, from Monmonth. Guthrie Centre, and Creston: In Minnesota, from Spring Valley; in Peansylvania, from Pittsburg, Millyiew, and Spring City; in. Wisconsin. from Spring Green, Platterille, and Blair; in Indiana, from Fairmount and Ligonier; in Mississippl, from Columbus; in North Carolina, from Lynn; in Kansas, from Sterling and Fwelve Mile; in Unio, from Millyille; in Wyoming Territory, from Laranie; and in Canada, from Paieley. This for our weakest term.

and in Canada, from Paisley. This for our weakest term.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented assaults on
the College (and excepting that one of the Professor sympathizes with our easemies), its internal
economy was never anappier or more successful,
and our students marks never ruled higher, than
during the year now closing. I respectfully and
urgently request all who have had their attention
cafied to Wheaton College by the papers of late, to
visit our annual examinations next week, or at
least come out to our Commencement exercises on
Wednesday, June 27. We are but fifty minutes
from the Calcago Wells street depot, where the cars

POR SALE—\$5.00 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEgant marble-front house, No. 585 West Jackson-st. Terms to suit. Apply to GEO. CADWELL, on
premises.

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premises. from the Chicago Wells street acpot, where she said leave at 9 a. m., and return at seasonable hours. Hospitality extended to visitors. Come and see our buildings, and see and hear our young ladies and young gentlemen. J. BLANGHARD, President Wheaton College.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, 181., June 14.—A visit to Monti cello is a visit to an historic place. Founded in the early history of the West, by Benjamin God-frey, 11 was almost the first institution established for the higher education of woman. Supplying a want then deeply felt, for more than forty years it has more than kept abreast of the times, with their ever-increasing demands. To an average Chicagoan, accustomed to the open, thinly wooded country of the North, such a place as Monitcello, with its luxurance of foliage, seems almost a Paradise. And Chicago owes a debt of gratitude to

dise. And Chicago owes a debt of gratitude to this old Seminary, for many a daughter whom she "delighteth to honor" cherishes tender recollections of Moniteello, aima majer.

Yesterday was celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversay. The graduating class, composed of nine young ladies, entertained the large and enter with essays so well conceived and well written that they deserve gracious recognition from all interested in educational progress. The programme was as follows:

PABT I. , PART I.

Prayer.
Cheras—"Bow Down Thine Ear," Rossint.
Composition—"Siste Vistor," with Salutatory, Lucy
Orme, Bounington.
"Behind the Iteturns," May Richards, Leavenworth, Kas. Music—Piano Due, "Il Profeta," Sanforenzo, Ger-trade Derby, Mary Phillips. Composition—"Where Love Is, There are the Trop-ics, "Annette Blair, Alion. Music—Piane Solo—"Rhapeody No. 14," List, Dora Ash. Ash.
Composition—"The Thought of Egypt, the Grace of
Hellas, and the Will of Rome," Jouny Forsythe, Chicago.
Vocal Solo—Cavatina, Donizetti, Mary Phillips.
Composition—"Penclope's Puzzle, "Marion I. Hall,

Vocal Solo—Cavatina, Dontactil, Mary Phillips.
Composition—"Penelope's Puzzle," Marion I. Hall,
Jacksonville.
Composition—"The Arrogant Angel of Accusation,"
A. Alice White, Columbus, O.
PART II.
Sinfoni—"Jupiter," Mozart. Pianos; Clara
A'tha Ballinger; Mary Grubbs, Neille Bush; Harriet
Hodson, Neille Barbour; Mary Hawley, Laura Fitch:
Dora Ash, Mabel Moses; Ada Searritt, Fannle Estey,
Composition—"God Save the King," Ella B. Grubbs,
Litchfield.
Semi-Chorus—"Thou Art So Near, Bichard.
Composition—"Bitter Sweet," Clara B. Smith,
Springfield.
Music—Trio, "L'Etoile du Nord," Meyerbeer, Anna
Wright, Gertrude Derby, Mary Phillips, with plano
chorus: Flora Spencer, Ella Spencer; Mand Striker,
Frances Proctor; Mary Horlue, Harriet Marin; Alia
Shope, Carrie Fendleton; Ruth Oldham, Josephine
Hewitt; Lity Knapp, Ida Few.
Composition—"Let Jiriam Sing," with Valedictory,
Emma P. Burr, Bloomington.
Vocal Sole—"O Rest in the Lord," "Elljah," Mrs.
Ingraham Harty.
Andreas to Graduates, with presentation of diplomas,
the firey, T. M. Post, D. D.
Benediction.

Address to Graduates, with presentation of alpionas, the fev. T. M. Post. D. D.
Benediction.

Your city claims but one graduate this year, Miss Forsythe, daughter of Mr. John Forsythe. Her essay was a creditable production, and her Chicago friends may safely congratulate her. The highest honor of the institution was awarded to Miss Emma Barr, of Bloomington, who, in a graceful Valedictory, showed that here had been rendered 'honor to whom honor was due." The exercises concluded with the Class Foem, written by Miss Alden, one of the teachers, which was of course the literary event of the day. At present the school is under the management of Miss Haskell, to well known to need more than passing mention, assisted by an able corpe of teachers.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

KNONVILLE, Ill., June 15.—The tenth Commencement of St. Mary's School, Kuoxville, Ill., was a grand affair. For several days before the time appointed its many friends began togather in; and on the moraing of "Graduates" Day" there were present, besides the Bishops of Illinois and Indiana, a large number of distinguished clergymen from several surrounding States. The general attendance was much larger than on any previous occasion, and I think all went away impressed with the belief that the School was an honor to the State. The exercises passed off finely; the essays of the graduating class were well written and gracefully delivered, and the muste exceptionably fine.

Under the management of the Rev. Dr. Lemngweil, the School has flourished to such an extent that an immediate enlargement of the building is a necessity. Thanks to the liberality of the late Hon. James Knox, in consection with the efforts of Churchmen in the Diocese, this will be done soon. The Churchmen of Illinois are justly proud of St. Mary's as a pleasant Christian home for their daghters, where everything is done to advance their interests, —intellectual, moral, and religious.

I am giad to add that the prospects for the coming-year are unusually promising.

Participated in by eminent gentlemen, assisted and encouraged by the presence of so large and in-telligent an audience, and favored with such in-teresting and pleasing exercises, "Graduates" Day" at St. Mary's, this year, was a bright day in her history.

ELGIN ACADEMY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Sourn Elon, Ill., June 14.—The graduating exercises of the Eigm Academy were held this afternoon, in the Congregational Church at Eigin. The attendance was very large, and many were obliged to go away without gaining admittance, as the accommodations were not large enough for the number who attended. The exercises were very interesting, The essays and orations being of a high order of merit. There were fifteen graduates this term: their There were fifteen graduates this term: very interesting, The essays and orations being of a high order of merit. There were fifteen graduates this term; their names are as follows: George E. Hunter, Julia E. Wiley, Ora P. Saward, Mary J. McBride, Caarles H. Jackson, Milite H. Jaeger, John Smith Crane, Jennie M. Young, Allan M. Retan, Carrie L. Gifford, Oscar P. Jones, Jennie E. Davidson, Adeimas J. Allen, Kate A. Duame, and Edward J. Bosworth.

In the evening, a reunion of the scholars of the Academy was held at the Academy building, Many of those who attended the school when it was first started, twenty years ago, were present, making in all a very large assemblage. The hall to the Academy was handsomely decorated with wreaths, flowers, etc. A delicious supper was first served to all who were present; after which came an entertainment comprising interary exercises, speeches, and music. The remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly in renewing old acquaintance and indulging in social chat.

Much credit is due to Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Scars and their assistants for the able manner in which the exercises were conducted throughout.

E. A. P.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 17.—Class-day exercises at the Illinois Wesleyan University were given last evening in Amie Chapel, opening up the proceedings of commencement week. The literary exercises were a class oration by D. C. Corley: chronicles by Robert McCoy; a prophecy by Fannic Kanogh; presentation of a cane to the junior class by J. M. Miller; response by Libby Lawrence.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

Cuicaco, June 16.—Since our City Fathers have seen fit to enact an ordinance to prevent the use of fixworks in the hands of our little brothers,—in which very commendable action they deserve the heartv approval of the community generally and the property-owners and insurance companies par-ticularly,—can we not have on the coming Fourth a pyrotechnic display that will tend to compensate the little ones and gratify the bigger ones? With the little ones and gratify the bigger ones? With
the onter breakwater from which to exhibit, and
the lake-front and harbor to accommodate the
people, we might have for rich and poor a celebration that would do honor to the day. Let nome
nublic-spirited individuals part the project and
call on the citizens for donations, not forgetting
the railroads, hotels, and boat-owners, who we
might expect would profit by the exhibition. Five
thousand dollars to \$10,000 certainly onght to be
raised. Who will set the ball in motion? Yours,
S. K. Y. ROCKET.

POR SALE-POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
of first-class West Side residence property—
too feet corner Park and Ashland-sac, fronting
Union Park.
48x150 feet, southwest corner Hoyne-st. and Warren-117x118 feet, northwest corner of Hoyne-st. and War-

1173118 feet, northwest corner of Hoyne-st. and warron-Bv.
105x126 feet, southwest corner West Washington and
Hoyne-sts.
Three frame dwellings on southwest corner West
Washington and Hoyne-sts., \$4,000 each, with lot:
40 per cent less than present value.
Stone-front dwellings, West Washington-st., near
Hoyne.
This property will be sold with'n the next ten days at
fully 30 per cent less than present each value, on easy
terms. Title perfect.
F. G. Wallch & CO.,
Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 2, 142 LaSalic-st.

FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179 Madison-st.

\$45,100 - One of the best corners on State-st, mear
Palmer iouse, rented now at \$6, 600 per year; tenants
pay prompt. This is one of the finest buildings and
corners on the street; \$21,000 cash, balance long time
at 8 per cent.

\$4,500 cash, or \$9,000 for both—Two 2-story and
basement brick stores, and lot 42x125, south front, on
Madison-st peact of Oakley-st.

basement brick stores, and lot 42x125, south front, on Madison-st, east of Oakley-st.

\$9,000, \$4,000 down-A fine 3-story and basement brick dwelling and lot, with barn, on North Dearbornst, south of Chicago-av. This is one of the finest houses on the North Nide and best neighborhood.

\$80 per foot—Lot, SONIOO to alley, south front, on Illinois-st., between Cass and State, clear; half down.

\$4,500, \$1,000 down-Fine octagon 2-story and basement brick dwelling and lot on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

POR SALE—82, 100—NICE T-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 25,125, on Winchester-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. This is one of the best neighborhoods in the city. Lot alone is worth \$2,500. T. B. BOYD, toom 7, 179 Madison-st.

terms, or as part payment some good property may be taken in exchange. The complete furniture (all new can be bought with bouse. A good chance for any one wishing a comfortable home and beautiful surroundings. For particulars apply to WASMANSDORF & HEINEMAN, 165 Handolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. LORSALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Roops 4. FOR SALE-OR RENT-NICE HOUSES AND LOTS, for lots at LaGrange on your own terms: 7 miles from the city; will assist parties to build. Houses for rent from 85 to 820 per mouth. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—CHEAP HOMES IN TEXAS.—NOW IS your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas; soll fertile, cimmate delight-ful, title perfect; all for \$150. For particulars address, DONALDSON & FRALEY, Bankers, P. O. BOX 2829, Saint Louis. Mo.

POR SALE—GOOD, IMPROVED FARM, 300 ACRES, near Beloit, Wis.; \$25 per acre, crop included, possession at once. C. C. FERGUSON, 42 Lake-st.

possession at once. C. C. FERGUSON, 42 Lake-st.

LOR SALE-34.000, 31,500 DOWN-A GOOD 320Lawrence County, Ill., 9 miles from Vincenness, Ind.;
frame house of 4 rooms, log house of 2 rooms; good orchard; 125 acres fenced, and cross-fenced, and under cultivation; balance fine simber, hickory, white oak, mapic, and wainut; the present crops go with farm; want money and bound to sell at once. Here is a farm worth 510,000 for \$1,000; who has the money to buy it?

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-51. FOR SALE-TEXAS AND ABKANSAS LAND-great bargains are offered in choice farm , ands o time to suit. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st. hoom 14

A LABGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS SECA ond-hand vehicles, comprising top buggles on elliptic and Concord springs, and side bars, our own make;
Ten Brocke's, Bohannon's, Brown's, and Willett's three
speeding wagons, two track suikies, Kimball jump seak,
coupe rocks way, cheap no-top buggles, McFarlane's top
express wagon (capacity 4.000,) and others. Will also
close out canopy-top phaetons of arst-class make at
very close perice. Will give extraordinary burgains in
second-hand work. PSNNOYER & CO., 330 to 330
Wabsah-av. Wabash-av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARnesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
commencing at 10 a.m., at WREN & CO. S, 190 and
198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private saite.

OPECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES
and pony phactons, new styles just received from
Boston; call and examine before you pay fancy prices.

H. J. EDWARDS, 233 Wabash-av., opposite Madison
House.

A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD WORKING A machinery for car-shops, agricultural implement works, planing-mills, sash and door, furniture and wheel manufacturers, etc., machinists tools, steam engines, boliers, steam pumps, blowers and fans, rubber and leather belting and amplics. Address J. A. FAC'B, C. O., 297 Lake-st., Chicago, J. A. Bochs,

P. OCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING Company, 39 and 40 South Canal-a... Chicago, have the largest atock of sationary and portable engines, boilers, saw mills, and wood and from working machine-ry keep in the West. Sout for prices. BUSICAL. MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plane warranted ave years; price \$125 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st. 250-873-8100-ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST CO-01 improvements; unrivaled for awestness, power, and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

\$150 sire - \$200 ELEGANT PIANOS - GUAR-& CAMP. 211 State st. ASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND.
Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S
Cheap Book House. corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.
FOR SALE—APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOpodia 16 vois., new edition in full leather binding, at 883. Address Box 402, Post-Office, Chicago. OIVORCES.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY A legal cause. Unit or write law office P. MONTGOM-ERY, 162 Washington st., theoms 49 and 50, Chicago.

Divorces Legally and Quiletly Obtained by the very State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Desrborn st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY AS MUSIC Steacher in a school or to take charge of a class in related town. Illinois preferred. References ex-changed, Address Hot 200 Loudsina, Mo. A GENTS WANTED - FOR "Life OF EDWIN A Ferrest," Chambers Encyclopedia, Webster's Dic-tionary, and other first-class publications. C. S. BUS-BOWS, Boom I, 150 Clark-st.

HOUSE HOLD GOODS.

WANTED-MALE RELP. WANTED-SALESMEN FOR ILLINOIS, INDI
ans, and Wisconsin, by a prominent fasterclots and woolen house having every facility for heatrade. Only men controlling established trade witbuyers of best repute for promptness and responsibility
may address, with full particulars, TRABER, Trie

WANTED-SALESMEN-TWO IN CHICAGO AND three to travel in Tilmola, Iowa, Wisconsia, and Michigani 853 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paths acceptable men. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Clacimant, O. WANTED-MEN TO SELL. "BONANZA" MONEY subca, "Lloyd's" holiers, new patent articles, chromos, frames, etc., sit lowest prices. AMERICAN NOVELTY GO., ice State-st., upstairs, WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Employment Agencies.

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girls for private families and boarding-houses as
6. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halpited-St.

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general housework in a private family. Call on or
address 338 West Erie-Et.; the best of reference given.

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Situations wanted—Pamilies in want of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halated-st. DITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR Private secretary by a competent lady: references exchanged. Address P. D. Box 360, Louisiana Mo.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-815 WILL BENTAN ELEGANT BRICK bouse, No. 519 Western-av.; \$12-515 Western-av.; \$6-517 Froms. No. 30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 335 Western-av.

TO RENT-WEST Slife-3-STORY AND BASE-I ment stone from dwellings 322 and 300 West Washington-si; 3-story and basement brick dwellings, with brick barns, 594 509, and 600 West Adams-st.; 2 story and basement brick 30 Oakley-st. Baird & Bradley, 50 LaSalic-st. TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE,

Westington-st., hear Throop, to a small family;
owner will board for rent; possession given at once,
Address-S 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-fron dwellings on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; have been put in perfect order. Rent low to good tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, SO LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-BRICK DWELLING-2-STORY AND tasement, No. 36 Rush-st., in good eriser, with all modern improvements; 10 rooms; low to good tenant, CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 45 Exchange Building. TO RENT-A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, CONTAIN-ing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, etc., corner of Cass and thinois-sta.; lew to a good tens at. MEAD &

Nuburoan.
To RENT-To A RESPONSIBLE TENANT ONLY,
a large furnished house suitable for a first-class
private bearding house, in a suburban town near the
city. J. H. LYMAN, IT Portland Block. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, 235 WEST Madison-st., flats of three and six roums; modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; in good order. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED BOOMS-APPLY

TO RENT-FLATS-SECOND FLOOR NO. 207
State-st., eight rooms, newly calcimined and painted, all modern improvements, for housekeeping purposes. Possession at once. Key to be had as store, No. 208. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. Pearonn-st.

TO RENT-CHOICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS,
offices, studios, and mercantile rooms, southwest corner State and Monroe-sta; elegants
offices, studios, and mercantile rooms, southwest corner State and Monroe-sta. Apply to E. S. PIKE, Room
to, 170 State-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, AND ONE LARGE warehouse in Ewing Block, north Clark-st. is-quire of JESSE HOLLADAY, Boom 31 Ewing Block. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208
and one-half of second floor No. 208 State-st., near
Adams, suitable for music-rooms, military pariors, or
any light business, with use of dievator and sterageroom; perfect order. Possession at once. WALTER
H. MATTOURS, floom i, No. 40 Dearborn etc. FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Ras dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 185

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

C Money to loss on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD-SMD'S Loss and Bullion Office (licensed), se East Madison-st. Established 1865. Office (Icensed), 69 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

M ONEY TO LOAN OF REAL ESTATE AT 8 AND 9 per cent. SNYDACKER & CO., bankers, 83 and 95 Clark-st.

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MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES AND FIRSTst., Reom 2, up-stairs.

TO LOAN-F. Q. WELCH & CO., 142 LASALLEat., have money in hand in sams of \$2,000, \$4,000,
and \$50,000, and other sums to suit, at 8 and 9 per cent,
on improved city real estate and Hilhols farms.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$4,000, AND \$10,000 ON
Chicago real estate: Mortgages Bought. JOHN C.
LONG, 72 East Washington-st. 7. 714 AND 8 PER CENT-APPLICATIONS
Named on improved city property. JOHN G.
SHORTALL. 24 Portland Block.

SHORTALL. 24 Portland Block.

7 AND 75 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS
10 Suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER &
BOND, 102 Washington-st.

8 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
10 City real estate in suma over \$1,000. J. HENRY
10 F, 14 Resper Block, 56 Clark-st. \$1.000 AND OTHE SMALL SUMS TO SUIT.
\$1.000 AND OTHE SMALL SUMS TO SUIT.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.
\$500.000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN AT 8
property. Office hours 13 to 2. D. W. POMEROY, 17
Major Block. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE. REWT. OR SALE-HOUSE AND A portion of Bird's Nest Estate." at Elimburst (18 miles portion of Bird's Nest Estate. "at Elimburst (18 miles portion of Bird's Nest Estate." at Elimburst (18 miles portion of Bird's Nest Estate. "Is one of the lovellest and best improved of rural residence; yet being in grass and trees, inexpensive to keep up. "Fine views, pure air and water, proverbially healthy, good society, and frequent trains. Also for exchange, rent, or sale, any of my other residences (Frairie-av., North Lake Shore), or business property in and near the city, if applied for in ten days. THOS. B. BRYAN, 184 Lake.

FOR EXCHANGE—250,000 BLOCK PAYING OVER 10 per cent, for eity unimproved and a little cash. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

LOST AND FOUND. STOLEN-ON JUNE 14. A DARK BAY HORSE,
heavy mane and tail, 9 years old, weighs about 1, 100
pounds, and a blane-box top buggy, box and gear painted
black and yellow, striped hub and several spokes in left
hind wheel painted but not striped. Stolen by a man
named Leonard W. Smith, alias Wright, 31 years old,
but looks younger; dark haft, inclined to curi; brown
nustache, watery blue eyes; 5 feet 5 inches tail; wore
black silk hat; otherwise shabbily dressed; had not a
cent of money. A fiberal reward will be paid for the
capture of the thief and return of the property. L.
W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av. \$\text{\$\phi\$} \cdot 5 \text{ REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, } \text{\$\phi\$} \text{\$\

BUSINESS CHANCES. A STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY IS FOR any at Archison, it mass, at an old and well-established stand, where a good dustiness can be done by a competent merchant. The stock is for alle cheap and on liberal terms. For further information correspond with or call on L. PARKER, Atchlson, Karr FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HORSESHOE ing shop doing the best paying business in Chicago commodious brick building (clinit years' ground lease); stock and tools comilete; will sell cheap; present owner retiring from business. Address V 73, IThans.

If YOU WANT TO SELL. BUY, OR TRADE A business or any property, or want a partner, call or write. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. MISCELLANEOUS. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 308 State-st.

ONE GOOD CHANGE—I WILL PAY THE HIGH-est price in cash for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Z. HERSCHEL, 568 State-F. 70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS TO BE to buy cheap; all warranted; money loaded on machines. Friend loan office, 125 Cherkets., Room 2.

West Side.

29 SOUTH PRORIA-ST.—NINCELY FURNISHED from in a private family to rent with board and home countoris, 55 per week.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 100 WABASH-Piret-class board and room, \$1.50 per day; \$1 per week; table-board, \$4.50 per week.

IMPATIENT REFORMERS.

senting a large and disagreeable class of peo-ple, who are "nothing if not critical" and critical only in being captious, to exact too much in the way of immediate and thorough reform of the public service, and to withhold

nerited praise for the good work that has

already been accomplished by the Administration. The Nation fairly illustrated its

aptiousness by endeavoring to trace a con-ection between President HAYES' one-term

pledge and the probable failure of implanting

ivil-service reform deep enough to take

permanent hold upon the system, and also by

onspicuously unjust remarks on the ap

ointments of ex-Secretary Morrill and

BEDERICK DOUGLASS. The Nation of this

week follows up the discussion of the subject in a better spirit, but still shows a disposition

o hurry matters up more rapidly than practical reform will warrant. It says that

now is the critical time for President HAYES

and that he will be beset, with the machine

politicians in as great number as the sam

class counted when they surrounded ex-

President GRANT, and that they will endeavor

to persuade him that only a judicious use of patronage can conciliate the disaffected and

save the party from going to pieces. The Nation very pointedly remarks that the pat

onage system as a means of salvation for

the party was pretty thoroughly tried under

Gen. GRANT, and that it did not prove to be

brilliantly successful, but, on the contrary,

came very near wrecking the party. It be

lieves that the best policy of conciliation

that can now be pursued is to appeal t

that political sentiment which prevails

among the mass of non-office-seeking citi-

zens who desire that the business of the

Government shall be conducted on business

This is a field which no Administration has ye

ried to cultivate. President HAYES, in his lette

of acceptance, solemnly pledged himself to culti-vate it. He did not say, for instance, that he

would see that the civil service was used as an

railroads or banks; or to provide a refuge for un-successful persons or bankrupts, because he knew that it would be dishonest to use the money of

that it would be disnonest to use the money of taxpayers for any such purpose without their con-sent; or to provide a living for Congressmen or Senators who have lost their seats, because the loss of their seats is a distinct and formal indica-tion, which he would not be at liberty to disre-gard, that their proper place is private life; or as

a mark of esteem for or gratitude to his own friends, because this would be the use of a public

trust to serve personal ends; or as a means of soothing the ambition or procuring the support of particular classes of voters by giving them "rep-resentation" in it, knowing well that it is not

and ought not to be a representative body at all, and that neither Irish, German, African, nor Malay

lescent can give one man a better claim to a place in it than another. What he did say was that he would make "a thorough, radical, and complete" reform in it, and by this he meant that he would

ee that the employes of the Government were se ected by the same rules and motives, and held of

principles, and it adds:

We commented a few days ago upon the ndency of the New York Nation, repre

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn and Stat-tor's Company. Variety performance. G the Kernells, Delehanty and Hengier.

Adelphi Theatre.
oe street, corner of Dearborn. "The
Milton Nobles, Maurice Pike; Fanny
ule Coventry, Josie Hight. Haverly's Theatre.
andolph street, between Clark and LaSall
ip Van Winkle." Robert McWade.

Exposition Building

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quie
sturday, except in wheat, and generally tendet
cownwards. Mess pork closed 2½ for pr brl lower, a
112.60@12.62½ for July and \$12.72½@12.78 \$12.60@12.62% for July and \$12.72%@12.75 for August. Lard closed 7%c per 100 he higher, at \$8.75@8.77% for July and \$8.85@8.87% for August. Meats were firm, at 4%c for loose shoulders, 6%c for do short ribs, and 6%c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were dull, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat closed 3@3%c lower, at \$1.46% for cash or June and \$1.44% for July. Corn closed % @%c lower, at 44%c cash and 45%c for July. Oats closed easy, at 38%c cash and 37c for July. Rye was dull, at 64%@65c. Barley was offered at 85%090c for new, seller September. Hogs at 85@90c for new, seller September. Hogs were 10c per 100 he higher, at \$4.60@4.90. Cat-tle were dull and easier. and sheep no inal at \$3.00@5.00. One handred dollars in gold would buy \$105.12% in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday greenback were worth 951@951 cents on the dollar.

The railroad war which the fast-train flurry precipitated has ended in a treaty of peace ong the various Presidents, and th rates go into effect to-day.

It is announced that the French Senate will concur by a majority of twenty in Mac-Manon's request for the dissolution of the Assembly. This will settle the question of dissolution, the Chamber having no voice in the matter. The country, however, has a voice, and it will be heard at the ensuing GAMBETTA predicts that present strength of the Republicans in the Chamber, 363, will be increased to 400, in which case, good-by to MacManon.

From the experience of Chief-Justice n South Carolina in a judicial capacity, it is to be inferred that the policy of pacification and good-will is not reciprocated with great heartiness. The wife of the Chief-Justice, who, in Washington, ranks socially scarcely second to the lady of the White House, was lely avoided and ignored by the ladie of Columbia, and pains were taken to make the affront known and felt by the distinguished visitors.

ed of a five-hours' engagement near Delibaba, a few miles northwest of Toprakbetween the Turks and Rus-in which the latter, the attacking party, were repulsed with severe loss, the Turks continuing to hold their position. The Turkish Commande ng the killed. It is getting to be more and more evident that the forces i Armenia are too evenly matched in point of numbers to admit of decisive results at pres ent, and that until the Russians are heavily reed they will be unable to make head against the Turks in their fortified positions.

If there is a weak spot in any ordinance or law in which a technical flaw can be picked for the benefit of evil-doers by dint of hard straining, Judge McALLISTER is the one to find that spot. His success in this branch of jurisprudence has just resulted in the discharge from the House of Correction of two disreputables who had entered upon a term isonment imposed by a Police Magis trate. The discovery is made that under the present city ordinances persons guilty of neanor cannot be imprisonedwhich it appears that it will be necessary pass new ordinances without delay in order to remedy the defects detected by Judge Mo

In an article in THE TRIBUNE of vesterday concerning the Grand Jury's investigation of the County Ring, the statement was made that an indictment had been found against tractor, McNEIL; it was based upon similar statement in an evening newspaper. This was incorrect. Thus far McNeIL has not been indicted, and he is entitled to a correction of the false impression that was thus conveyed. The Grand Jury's work is not yet completed, and the full result will not be known till this morning, when, it is rstood, they will return several indictments already agreed upon, though we are informed that McNent's name is probably

"The white-chokered, swallow-tailed old frauds of the Manhattan Club," who organ-ized the recent HENDRICKS reception, will be surprised to find their plan of operations for 1880 vigorously condemned in the columns of the Washington Capital, a paper which advocated the assassination of HAYES previous to his inauguration. Even DONN PIATE repudiates the policy of conducting the next campaign with no material except the allegaion of fraud and the calling of hard name and expresses satisfaction with the policy of President HAYES as thus far developed. is a case of violent conversion, truly, but one which should warn the Manhattan wireof the general drift of public senti-

result of disease which defied treat-He was 72 years old, and, as the rof widely-read books, was known to

into fifteen or twenty languages. The death of ex-Senator Pratt, at his home in Logansport, was startlingly sudden, heart-di being the cause. He represented Indiana with distinguished ability in the United States Senate for the six years ending March 3, 1875, having been chosen in 1868 as the successor of Thomas A. Hendelces. Soon after the expiration of his term in the Sen after the expiration of his term in the Sen-nte he was appointed Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, and in that capacity render-ed invaluable aid to Secretary Baisrow in his war against the whisky-thieves.

The season has now sufficiently advan admit of an accurrate estimate of the prospects of the corn crop in Illinois, and the reports which we print this morning embody the observations and judgment of farmers in every Congressional District in the State. Generally speaking, the outlook for corn is better than it has been for many years at this season of the year, and the farmers have begun to count with certainty upon an extra large crop. The same flattering accounts are received from the other corn-growing regions, while throughout the West and Northwest winter and spring wheat, oats, grass, etc., are coming forward finely, and the crop as a whole seems certain to be considerably larger than the average. Considerable excitement has been created

in San Francisco and Portland by the receipt of news of a serious uprising of Indians in Vashington Territory. A dispatch from Lieut. WILKINSON at Wallula reports the nurder of whites at Mt. Idaho, and another dispatch tells of the massacre of settlers or Cottonwood Creek. All available troops at Walla Walls have been hurried forward to the scene of the difficulties, and Gen. How-ARD has telegraphed to Portland for rein-forcements. The garrison at Walla Walla are the only troops within several days' journey of Mt. Idaho, which is about sixty miles from Lewiston, on the Columbia River, but it is probable that there will be sufficient to hold the savages in check until help ar rives from Oregon and California. A series of communications of a semi

official character, recently printed in Hungarian newspapers, throw some light upon the policy of the Austrian Government These communications state that the Government will not under any circumstance consent to the union of Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina into a separate State under an Austrian Archduke, as such a Governmen would give Hungary no guarantees against Sclavic influences. One of these communications states: "If the Porte should be de cisively beaten on the Danube, Austria ought to be in such a position as to be secure against her interests being endangered by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The Hungariaus would do well to await the results of the policy of Count Andrassy before expressing an unfavorable opinion of it." What that policy is, is thus stated: "The position of Roumania is to be regulated only in accordance with our interests. Servia i not to annex anything. No large Sclavonic State is to be established in Southeastern Europe. A Russian protectorate over the ubian territories is out of the question."

THE TEAPOT ARGUMENT.

A favorite prediction of the calamitous and leplorable consequences of the remonetization of the silver dollar is, that the moment it is permitted to take silver to the mint and have t coined into dollars there will be an uprising of all the women of America, who will load every train and steamboat and expresswagon running in the direction of Philadelphia with their silver teapots, to have them converted into coin. And the prophets who foretell this event roll up their eyes and exthe very possibility of such an awful calamity While we do not suppose that the remonetization of the silver dollar will carry one honestly-acquired silver teapot to the crucible nevertheless wherein is the calamity if every silver teapot in the country was melted up and coined into dollars? If those who have silver teapots, and pitchers, and candle-sticks, spoons, forks, goblets, salvers, watches, and other articles, desire to get rid of them, they can sell then now for dollars. If the silver dollar be restored, they can only get dollars for them, and if they want to buy new silver teapots they will have to pay dollars for them; and exactly where the inducement will exist for melting teapots, we fail to discover. The United States refuses to permit silver dollars to be coined, in order to give a higher relative value to the scarcer metal, gold. To remonetize the silver dollar is to restore the value to silver metal and to equalize the value of the silver and gold dollar. ver in the teapot will produce no more silver dollars than the number of dollars required to buy a new teapot, we fail to understand why the whole American people will hasten to melt their teapots and spoons in order to get dollars with which to swindle their credit The New York Times and Secretary SHER-MAN both use the teapot argument against the remonetization of the silver dollar. They insist that, if the mints be opened to the free coinage of silver dollars, the ships of all nations will come freighted to our shores with silver. Accepting this as true, where will be the calamity? What will they do with the silver dollars when they get them? They will have to buy something with them to take back, and if the re-coinage of the American silver dollar will bring to this cloths, woolen clothing of every kind, India rubber goods, boots and shoes, harness and leather goods, for hats, caps, and furs, iron and steel machinery, for American watches, clocks, and cuttlery, for glass and crockery-ware, for reapers and mowers, and for copper, lead, nickel, and all other metals, and for every variety of manufactured articles,—why not, instead of seeking to prevent, offer every encouragement for them to bring all the silver they can get? Is there any person in the United States who is afraid of taking silver in exchange for his goods or his labor? Can anybody recall an instance in the history of any nation where there was too much silver or gold? Would the sale of a hundred millions more of our productions in a year to foreign countries, even if they be paid for it in silver at our standard rate per ounce, work any calamity? Does the Secretary of the Treasury suppose that silver can be demonstized the world over? Is it demonetized the world over? Is it not now the currency of two-thirds of the human family? To the most of these silver is the exclusive currency. Do
these gentlemen afflicted with the gold-phobia imagine that they can permanently maintain a value for gold over silver greater than
that which has prevailed during several centuries? They admit the whole folly of will restore the silver dollar to par with the in of silver gold dollar. If the remonetization of silver in this country, and its free coinage, will have the effect of restoring the century-old relative values of the two metals, what becomes of the predictions of an overflow of depreciated silver currency? If the silver dollar become in value equal to the gold dollar, what rational objection can there be to the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar as

well as of the gold dollar? Never was there so weak and so illogical an attempt at statesmanship as that which demands a single metallic currency, and that of gold, in this country. It is on a par with the protective policy, whose main purpose is to restrict, narrow, and if possible prohibit, ommercial intercourse with other nations nstead of removing every obstacle to such ntercourse, and making for purposes of trade and commerce the whole human family one nation. The attempt to blot out silve as money, and to reduce all commercial transactions to the gold currency, is to overturn and destroy monetary institutions and regulations as old as commerce itself. It annot be done, and it is folly, extreme folly, for the United States to sacrifice the public interests by making the fruitless effort. In the meantime, the advocates of a gold-currency, which is to exclude silver and paper may cry repudiation and had faith, and pre-dict calamity and disaster, but the intelligence and civilization of the cannot thus be overpowered. The silver dollar has been the standard coinage of the United States since we have and a coinage. We got along, as most of the other nations of the world have done, with both metals a legal tender. No possible excuse, apology, or reason has ever been given or making the change, nor can there be a valid reason given for not returning to the bi-metallic currency. With both a legal tender, we have an infallible preventive against any oppression or extortion resulting from a combination to increase the value of one, or to depress that of the other. So long as both are a legal tender, each is a rotection against any speculation to increase the value of the other, and no disturbance of their relative values can be more than emporary. With both a legal tender, the nations of either can in no wise embarrass either the people or the nation, and both are protected against the awful calamity of having the housewives melting their teapots o have them produced in the form of dol-

THE FRENCH CRISIS. Every one who carefully reads the mess

of MacManon proroguing the Chamber

Deputies and the message asking the assent of the Senate to its dissolution, and has oberved the events that have transpired between the delivery of the two messages, annot fail to understand the real animus of the present political crisis in France. The two essages proceed upon a theory, ostensibly Republican, which is exactly the opposite of Republican, and antagonistic to the spirit of Republican institutions and responsible Government as these two terms are understood in the United States on the one hand and England on the other. In his message of May 16, proroguing the Chamber for a month, M. MacMahon said: "I could not take a further step in the same path without making an appeal to the Radical faction, which desire the modification of our institutions," the "Radical faction," as he terms it, being the Republican party which constitutes a majority the Chamber representing a me jority of the people. In his message of the 16th inst., asking the assent of the Senate to the dissolution of the Chamber, which assent is rendered necessary by the Constipect their hearers to groan and shed teats at tution, he says: "On May 16 I had to make the Chamber. I then stated that no Minis try could maintain itself in that Chamber without seeking an alliance with and submitting to conditions of the Radical party. A Government reduced to such a necessity no longer master of its own actions. It must serve the designs of those whose, support it accepts, and prepare the way for their ecession to power. To this I would no longer lend myself. . . . France, like myself, wishes to preserve her Constitution intact. She does not wish to see her institutions disturbed by Radicalism." The two extracts we have made clearly show the theory upon which MacManon is endeavoring to shape events in France so as to consolidate and centralize power. When Louis XIV. said "I am the State," he only expressed in an absolute dogmatic way what M. MACMAHON states more circumspectly and with more of circumlecution. In these messages he substantially says, "The Ministry and I are When he says "France does not vish to see her institutions disturbed by Radicalism," he really says, "The minority of the people of France (comprising the Legitimists, Imperialists, the Clericals, the Ministry, and M. MacMahon, who are the mipority) do not wish to see their institutions disturbed by the Republicans, who are the majority." Upon M. MacManon's theory, the majority of the people represent the Ministry, and are its agents; the Ministry does not represent the majority, and is not its agent. The action of the Ministry during the interim in dismissing the Prefects of the majority, in warning students that they cannot discuss political questions, in impriso ing and fining editors of Republican news country a hundred millions of silver, or even two hundred millions of silver, to be exchanged for American manufactures,—cotton in forbidding the distribution of cal documents, and in establishing a rigid press censorship, are all in keeping with this theory of the minority. The struggle going on in France, therefore, is between the principle that the majority shall rule and that the Government must represent the majority on the one hand, and the relies of that imperialistic theory of Louis XIV., that the people must submit to the personal ideas of party in power. In the time of Louis

the majority to the ideas of the monarch. In

M. MacManon's time, it involves the sub-

mission of the majority to the ideas of a nominal President and a Ministry in relig-

ious and political sympathy with him. All

this goes to show that the Republic is not

victorious, we may expect to see France take

lee by the same tenor as those—to use the language of the Custom-House Commission—of ''a prudent merchant." He has as yet been only three months n office, and he has done a good deal in the time, out the moment has now come when the kind of appointments he makes must indicate the kind of system he means to introduce. We do not ask for the sudden or hasty promulgation of rules, but, pending this production of the rules, we are enitled to see appointments which will give us a fa dea of the kind of results the rules will bris The underlying principle of all this is co rect; what we object to is the intimation that the Administration is at all disposed to gnore it. With an Administration in office nly three months that establishes the rule of tenure of office during the terms of the officials' commissions and good behavior, weeping change; which orders and enforces he rule that Federal officeholders must not run caucuses and manipulate conventions; which has reduced the Washington clerical force by hundreds and the New York Custom-House employes by 20 per cent; which has arranged for a consolidation of the pension offices and a reduction of the army; which has cut down expenses on all sides, and defied the menaces of the machine men. — with such an Administration words of encouragement are more appropriate than those of doubt and misgiving. All this has been in the direction of a "thor ough, radical, and complete" reform of the public service, and of a kind with the probaole action of a "prudent merchant" in the conduct of his own business. It is so much nore than the people who have hoped and abored for reform have ever known during the present political generation, and give such evidence of an intention to proceed on the same method in the future, that the re form critics will do well to await some flagrant transgression before commenting in inguage calculated to create the impressio that reform of the public service will be failure under HAYES, as heretofore. THE OLD FLAG AND AN APPROPRIA-TION."
The New Orleans Times is a representative

organ of those reconstructed Confederates rho, like Col. Sellers in the play, shriek for "the old flag and an appropriation." course, the New Orleans Times favors the Southern Pacific project, because it includes a Government subsidy for building a branch that will give that city more direct railway communication with the Pacific coast. It says in a recent issue that "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is out in a hysterical denunciation of the President, based on the assumption that he favors a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad." THE TRIBUNE doesn't remembe ever to have had occasion to "denounce" the President for any reason. We do recollect that, some little time ago, a report was sent out from Washington to the effect that the President intended to recommend this subsidy in his message to Con-gress, and that we then discredit ed the statement on the general ground that President Haves is hostile to the use of Government funds for private benefit in any form, and that he knows that no subsidy could be given to the Southern Pacific scheme that would not involve the subsidizing of manifold other schemes; and we still think that he will refrain from recommend ing the passage of a measure in favor of the Texas Pacific lobby, whatever he might do yet firmly established in France. The old in case such a bill were passed and presented

yet firmly established in France. The old contest between the people and the crown is not yet decided. The French have yet to establish a Government responsible to the to him for his signature.

The subsidy-beggars do not agree themselves. We printed yesterday a statement f.om the San Diego Union that Mr. people, and are now on the verge of another struggle towards that result. If they are defeated this time, it paves the way either to viz.: That the Government shall issue \$30,000 of greenbacks per mile of road constructed, and lend the money to the Texas Pacific Company at 2 per cent per annum, without any reasonable guarantee of repayment. This is what the New Orleans Times would call a subsidy and a steal. But what it asks on the ground that it is not a subsidy (though the San Diego Union calls this a steal) is that the the monarchy or to revolution. If they are a long step towards responsible Government, in the election of M. TRIERS, of whom GAMin the election of M. ARLEAS, or DETTA said to the students:

The Republican party does not lack eminent men who would make very Constitutional Presidents of the Republic. There is one in particular who has stood the test, who has already occupied the Presidency, and who retired from it with a sim-

plicity, a disinterestedness, a candor which it will certainly be held a duty to imitate when the time comes. Let us wait with patience for that which shall be realized by the election. Government shall guarantee the payment of bonds. Then it adds:

bonds. Then it adds:

To be sure, the Government in guaranteeing the interest assumes the risk of having to pay it, but that is a very different thing from a direct assumption of a debt and a direct subsidy, as in the case of the Union Pacific. This Tribunz dishonestly represents the two as identical. In the one case, the aid was absolute, the provisions for reimbursement carelessly or corruptly drawn and hence inadequate, and even those provisions ignored and defied by the rascals who converted the whole enter-isa into a gigantic swindle; in the other, the aid fied by the rascals who converted the whole enter-prise into a gigantic swindle; in the other, the aid is contingent, and the guarantees against actual outlay are so solid and ample that there is no rea-sonable probability of such an event, and should it occur, indemnity more than sufficient to cover the expenditure is provided in the bill. We appeal to all people in the least inclined to be fair or just if the cases are at all alike. Chicago and its depend-encies have had an actual donation of bonds and they have cheated the Government out of its seenthey have cheated the Government out of its secuwith.

All the experience of the past—Credit
Mobilier and Pacific Mail being the most

conspicuous examples—has shown that ther can be no legislation of this kind which does not leave room for swindling the Government, and that, in the end, the Government has to pay whatever it guarantees for private schemes. There is no reasonable doubt that this would be the result if the Texas Pacific scheme were adopted by Congress, and it would involve—principal and interest—the enormous sum of \$175,000,000. It is not true that Chicago and its dependencies were subsidized in the case of the Union and Central Pacific Roads. The most direct, and accessible, and central route across the continent was selected for the very purpose of enabling the whole country to proportionate benefits from the road. If Chicago enjoys most advantages, it is simply because Chicago is most centrally located. But a demand from New Orleans that the Government shall subsidize a road which will give that city a direct railroad connection with the Pacific coast is as sectional and preposterous as if Portland, Me., should demand that a similar subsidy should be given to build a road direct from that point across the British posse the Pacific; it is even more sectional than a demand for a subsidy for the Northern Pacific on the proposed route. If New Orleans wants any more direct connection with the Pacific than she enjoys now, it is her business and not the Government's to provide it; and if there were any prospect of the Texas Pacific Company being able to pay in-terest on a construction debt, there would be no occasion to ask a Government guarantee. The scheme deserves to be classed with al the other efforts to get at the public funds for private speculation; the railroad serves

as a mere excuse and makeshift. THE NEW SILVER ISSUE There can scarcely be any question the correctness of the construction which Attorney-General Devens has put upon the law authorizing the issue of subsidiary silver coin up to the amount of \$50,000,000 under certain restrictions. The matter came up regarding the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin to take the place of fractional currency which had been issued, and then lost and destroyed in the process of circulation. The law limiting the issue of silver is as follows:

SEC. 3. That, in addition to the amount of sub-sidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawfu to manufacture at the several mints and issue coin to an amount that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding, shall in the aggregate not exceed at

The text of this resolution shows clearly enough that the intention of Congress was that the country should have \$50,000,000 of small money, and that this money should be that limit. In the meantime, in order not to disturb the value of Government currency by enlarging its volume, it was stipulated that the whole amount of small change outstanding, including the silver coins and the fractional currency, should not exceed the limit of \$50,000,000. But it was ascertained by the Treasury authorities that something more than \$8,000,000 of the fractional currency issued has disappeared,-having been burned, lost, torn, and used up in circulation, and will never be presented for redemption. This makes the actual amount of small money outstanding \$8,000,000 less than it was intended to be by the act of Congress, and therefore it enables the Secretary of the Treasury to supply that deficiency by the issue of a corresponding amount of subsidiary silver coin. This is Attorney-General Devens' construction o the law, and Secretary SHERMAN has ordered the issue of the \$8,000,000. Besides being entirely proper, this new issue of silver will be of great benefit to the country districts. where there is still an inconvenient shortage of small change. It can have no particular effect on the general silver controversy, as is merely supplies the quota of small money to which the business of the country had been

There are indications that the want of a full understanding of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in preparing for specie payments is exciting alarm in money circles. His policy has been only foreshadowed, not ex plained; and that it should be misunderstood and even mistrusted under the circumstances can hardly be wondered at. The substitution of one currency for another always greatly multiplies the ordinary risks of all business; the payment on demand of a debt of \$360,000,000 that has been dishonored fifteen years is at best a hard and burden some task. Whether viewed as a question of debt or of currency, the redemption of the greenbacks in coin will be the most delicate and dangerous, if not costly, operation in the finances of the country. All reflecting men agree it is a step that must be taken some time, but all desire t to be made with the least waste or injury possible. The people who stand the risk of and pay the cost of it, have a not unreasonable desire to know how it is to be done. But this has not been clearly vouchsafed them. All that is known of the future intentions of Secretary Sherman is what can be gathered from what he has already done. We prin in another column an article from the New York Daily Bulletin, the leading financial organ of the city, which claims to reflect the pinions of some of the most conservative bankers of the country on the effects that will be produced on business by a continuance of the Secretary's contraction of the legal-tenders outstanding. Great strin-gency of the money market, liability

reenbacks, by a bargain with certain New York banks (who were to withhraw notes and then apply for new circulation, and keep repeating the process, whereby \$800,000 of greenbacks would be taken out of circulation for every million of shuttle-cock bank circulation issued), led Secretary SHERMAN, who was believed with good reaon to be indirectly an ally of the scheme to withdraw his approval. He will, we be-lieve, show the same deference to public opinion in this instance. His past record is evidence that Mr. Sherman has no obstinate adherence to one inflexible financial scheme. We believe he will be prompt to accept the expressions of public alarm elicited by the discovery of his supposed olan of forced contraction as proof that it execution would be unadvisable, if not lisastrous. In this way a conflict between the Treasury Department and Congress can be avoided, to the great political advantage of the Administration, and the general profit of the entire community."

The Pall-Mall Budget, in sketching the gradual development of Russian territory under her various rulers, collects some valuable historical information. At the beginning of the reign of IVAN III., in 1462, the territory of Russia com-IVAN III., in 1463, the territory of Russia com-prised 11,000 square miles; at his death it had reached 43,000. The districts inhabited by the Cossacks of the Don were annexed under the Czar Ivaw IV., so that at the time of his death, Czar Ivaw IV., so that at the time of his death, ip 1584, the Empire contained 75,000 square miles. His successor, Theodorn I., pushed his conquests beyond the Ural Mountains, and at his death, in 1598, he governed 180,000 square miles. On the accession of Michabl I. it reached 156,000, and PRTER I. so increased the area that when he died, in 1725, it comprised 282,454 square miles. During the reigns of Anna Ivanova, Elizabreh, and Catharine II., large VNA. ELIZABETH, and CATHARINE IL, large accessions were made, the total area at ter, in 1796, being 352,472 square miles. PAUL I. annexed Georgia and ALEX-ANDER I. conquered Finland, and when he died, in 1825, Russia comprised 366,582 square miles NICHOLAS I., in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, secured to Russia the Khanates of Erivan and ashalic of Achalzic, making the total extent of the Empire 367,113 square miles, showing that in 400 years the territorial dominions of Russia have increased to thirty-five times their original

Gov. HENDRICKS, just before salling for Europe, made the following remarks concerning Gen. Grant's reception in England: "I reoiced heartily to hear that Gen. GRANT was be joiced heartily to hear that Gen. Grant was being so handsomely treated in England. I always had a great respect for him, especially as a soldier. He certainly was a military genlus, but he made me a little mad when he used the troops to interfere with local self-government at the South. I always thought he would have been a greater man if he had left politics lone. There are some men whose great name have been Presidents of the country." It is difficult to say whether this statement was genthat he would not have been a greater man than he is if he had left politics alone, because he would probably not have been heard of outside of politics; but, as he himself will shortly be in England, he will have an opportunity, by com-paring his reception, with Gen. Grant's, to as-certain what would have been the difference between the two if both had kept out of poli-

The Alliance, taking the crime of Parson Mo-HEE for a text, belts away at the averag minister for making his objective the shekels of Mammon rather than the glory of God:

of Mammon rather than the glory of GOD:

As there are politicians who from the love of political truths become statesmen, and as there are others who run for office because of the pay-roll, so there are mean little souls who select the pulpit because they can gain \$2,000 a year in that calling with more ease than they could gain that sum in the corn-field, or the stone-quarry, or wood-pile. Preaching is a pursuit, and it is no more unusual for an unfit man to enter it than it is unusual for an unfit man to labor to be elected to Congress, or to the office of a County Treasurer, or of President of a railway or bank.

Verily is the world progressing. The day is

of a railway or bank.

Verily is the world progressing. The day is not long in its grave when a hint against the divine right of the minister to do as be pleases But there is a fresher air about the faith of men and a purer religion for the conten

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, June 11.—Will you please inform me which are the five largest cities of the world? I would also like to know the five largest of the

would also like to know the five largest of the United States.

The revised estimates of German statisticians name the following cities, exclusive of New York, as having one, or more than one, million inhabitants: London, 3,480,428; Paris, 1,851,792; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Berlin, 1,045,000; Canton, 1,000,000; Vienna, 1,001,999; Secondary Shapphowin and Singafu in China Seangtan, Shanchowfu, and Singafu, in China, ,000,000 each. If New York and surroundings be considered one city,—as they virtually are,-they will rank in size next after Paris.

Art education is prospering and becoming popularized in St. Louis. A committee of three inent citizens was the other day appointed o select a piece of porcelain, or some valuable article, for presentation to a fourth prominent citizen, who had distinguished himself in some way or other, and but for the crockery-dealer's cleak having compassion upon them and enlightening their ignorance, they would have bought a Cacent cuspadore for

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association will take place at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., commencing Tuesday evening. Sept. 4, with the annual address of the President, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS. The session will continue until the 8th of September, and meet-ings of sections will be held both day and evening. The programme is mostly made up, and comprises many interesting subjects, which will be treated of by leading thinkers of the

BEECHER looks ruefully at his Peekskill farm, and concludes that there is really more money in the vineyard of the Lord. His crop last year was not what a skillful accountant would call remunerative. His onions cost \$1.50 per bushel; beef, 50 cents per pound; aat, \$3 per bushel; butter, \$1.25 per pound; and eggs, 75 cents per dozen. And yet he hesitates to leave his acres for that \$25,000 California trip this summer.

'The seventeenth annual meeting of the Na-The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be neld at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 14, 15, and 16. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the Louisville Hotel Monday evening at half-after 8 o'clock. The Secretary of the Association is W. D. HENKLE, of Salem, O.

mind their "P's," it is to threaten their queu A Nevada Sheriff having two Celestials un fine, proposed cutting off their pigtails unless the penalty were paid. The whole Chinese quarter rose in consternation, produced the money, and not one of them has been in trouble

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, June 18.—Will you please let me know through your paper if there is any place in South America where it never rains at any time?

There is a region along the coast of Peru marked as "rainless," in portions of which, so far as known, rain has never fallen.

All Germany is convuised with the wit of Baron ROTHSCHILD. He was examined at Frankfort recently on the trial of Von Drist-Darms for libeling Binnance, and when asked if he had paid 500,000 thalers to the Prince, he replied, "How am I to get half a million?" And this is considered in the sales at the

emarkable sally of the age. Had it been age poor German without a kreutzer who venture such a response, his bones would be dug out of the ruins of some prison a century hence.

Every day brings fresh evidence of the astutness of the gentlemen managing the affairs of New York City. In 1871 Mrs. RICHARD E CONNOLLY laid one million dollars on the table before them, in settlement of the suits against her husband. They refused, and are now trying to get half that amo

His Holiness the Pope said "he was rejoi His Holineas the Pope said "he was rejoiced that the Canadian pilgrims had arrived safely, and remarked that their guardian angels had blown them into port." One pilgrim presented him with a silver goblet, another with \$5,000 francs, and another with £1,000.

A Waukesha woman, who furnishes the com forts of a home to a few victims every summer at reasonable rates, finding business pretty da this summer, thinks of writing to Louisians order to see if she can get any news of the B.

A Pittsburg man has been effecting wonderful cures of hydrophobis by the use of the reot elecampane, boiled in milk. Strychnine, administered to the dog twenty minutes after birth has been found efficacious as a preventive.

The windy GAIL is anxious to swap School for somebody polite enough to be hung up a dry without remonstrance.

The unindicted of the County Board and hilarious. A Grand Jury of their own

PERSONAL

Ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, is publishing his "Personal Recollections" in the Lorentze

Dr. John Hall's congregation in New York gave him \$5,000 to defray the expenses of his

European trip.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain has taken into his

new law-office in New York as a student a son of George H. Pendleton.

The Nation declares that Millet's likeness of Mark Twain, at the National Academy, is "covered with vulgarity as with a garment."

Augustus Hemmenway, the Boston mer. chant who died in South America a year are, left property appraised at \$8,891,178, only \$380,000 of which was invested in real estate.

President Gilman, of the Johns Honking University, Baltimore, was married to Lillie Woolsey, niece of ex-President Woolsey, at New

woolsey, niece of ex-President Woolsey, at New-port, on Wednesday. They go to Europe. Edmund Hudson, the accomplished Wah-ington correspondent of the Boston House, we one of the graduates of the Law Department of the Columbian University in Washington at the late commencement.

The story is circulating in England that the Princess of Wales is going to live at Copen hagen, being so outraged by the last public scan dal in which her husband has been concerned the she will not consent to tive with him los

Mr. Howard Carroll, who acts in the win. ter as bloody-shirt correspondent of the New York
Times, in the summer chronicles the small doings
of the fashionable watering-places for that jourof the fashionable watering-places for that nal. He is equally accomplished in either

"I am glad," said Mr. Hendricks tenderly,
"I am glad that I am not so feeble as Mr. Tilden."
And Mr. Tilden was touched by the interest in his
health which was manifested by Mr. Hendricks,
and he therefore said assuringly, "I never felt

etter in all my life."

Prof. Smith, of the Aberdeen Theologies Prof. Smith, of the Aberdeen American Seminary, has been suspended by the General As-sembly of the Free Church for his article on the sible in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," an arti-cle which is said to have created great consterna-Mr. John Jay thinks the New York Histori

cal Society treated him rather shabbily in referring his defense of Motley's diplomatic career to a sam-mittee. Mr. Jay believes that Dr. Grant, of Ox-ford, should be the last man to deprive Motley of the right of an appeal to history for his vindication. Mr. Lowell's supposed reference to his

predecessor in the post of Minister to Spain amin awakens solicitude as to the future course of the

Francis D. Moulton paid \$325 in a check to Shearman as final settlement of the costs in the late trial. Shearman turned it over to Mrs. Tilton as a gift. She indorsed her name on it and had it cashed. When, in the course of events, it re-

Blaine, Chamberlain, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Congressman Wait, and Prof. Northrop of Yale, are promised as speakers at Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July. A poem will be read on the same occasion by Mary Clemmer. Woodstock is the summer-residence of Bowen, of

It is said that the late General-Admiral Ward, of China, who was a native of Salem, Mass., bequeathed his fortune of \$10,000,000 to his Salem relatives; but, as he was a Chinese subject, the money went back to the source whence it came, though his father spent eleven months in China in vain effort to bring the officials to terms.

The New York Post quotes from Pope for the benefit of Edgar Fawcett, the young post

And again:
Some neither can for wits nor critics pass.
As heavy mules are neither horse nor ass. As heavy nules are neither horse nor as.

The highest legal tribunal in Pennsylvan, has decided that church-bells may be rung for are minutes, beginning half an hour before the time of holding service on Sunday, and again for are minutes immediately preceding service-time. At all other times the ringing of church-bells, or at least of church-bells in fashionable quarters of the city, is adjudged illegal.

Ex-Mayor Blood, of Fitchburg, Mass., failed recently owing a poor widow \$400. "What will you'do; if I don't pay you?" he asked of her. "I will pray for you," she replied simply. "Wast if I do nay you?" "Still. I will pray for you." "Still. I will pray for you."

"I will pray for you," she replied simply. "What if I do pay you?" "Still, I will pray for you." "Then I will pay you to-morrow," said the debtor; "for you are bound to pray for me, and I want your prayers on the right side." It was with him: "No pray; no pay."

The Honorable Mrs. Norton, lately deceased, was married only last March, and then became Lady Sterling-Maxwell. She was a grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She was born in 1808, and when hardly 17 wrote a volume of poetry entitled "The Sorrows of Rosalis," which was published in 1829. Two years before this she had been married to the Hon. George C. Norton, who was too narrow and suspicious to live happily with her. In 1836 he prosecuted Lord Melbourne for seducing her. The noole defendant was acquitted, and, it is generally thought, justly, though his conduct and that Mrs. Norton may not have been altogether prudent. She was separated from her husband, and continued her literary labors. Among her works are "The Undrig One," a poem: "A Voice from the Factorias." "Stuart of Dunlesth," a novel, and the "Lady of La Grange." She excelled in both poetry and press, her verse being remarkable for its sweetness, if not for strength and originality.

David Urquhart, who died at Naples re-The Honorable Mrs. Norton, lately de

David Urquhart, who died at Naples re-cently, was born'in Scotland and educated at Ox-ford. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation at Constantinople. A year later he threw up his appointment, returned to England, and charged the Palmeraton Administration with Russian tendencies. Eastern affairs were there-after the hobby of his career. He wrote leaves volumes warmly exponsing the cause of Turkey, after the hobby of his career. He wrote eleven volumes warmly esponsing the cause of Tarker, and became known as a Russophobist. The World says: "Mr. Urquhart inherited a good estate, and was a man of varied accomplishments, as well as of unique prejudices and crotchets. Among his social eccentricities was the conversion of his handsome residence in Ireland into a Tarkish palace, curtains being substituted for doors and divans for chairs, and all visitors being rigidly compelled to put off their shoes from off their feet on entering. He conceived the notion, too, many THE CR

Condition of the C Illinoi

Reports from E gressional D

the Prospects of Most Excell

Farmers Everywhe with Cultiv

The Outlook for

shopper Bavages in

Kansas. ILLINOIS C

THEORY FROM EVERY PART
Through its farmer correspond
is this morning enabled to lay |
complete returns of the conditi
corn-crop. The reports are cla
and Congressional Districts, as
practical farmers, may be relied
FIRST DISTRICT Du Pace County—Corn came and we are now cultivating. clean. Season fair average. crops fair. FOURTH DISTRI

POURTE DISTRIC
BOOKE COUNTY—Corn does not contain replanted; stand below a cultivating; larid clean; season and other spring grains looking w DE KALE COUNTY—A good stated in the contained of th crop very encouraging; farm

bright side of the picture.

MCHENNEY COUNTY—Corn came
has been replanted; frequent racultivation; weeds fourish; ses
entlook for crops good.

WINNERAGO COUNTY—Corn is
the third time, and looks magnifa
County has not had such a proscrops for forty years.

FIFTH DISTRICT OGLE COUNTY-Corn come stand; farmers are cultivating; I tion; season backward. Other or Jo Davies County-Corn, ger

Jo Davies County—Corn, genealitivating goes on very extensive season full average advance for it for most all crops outlook good.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HENRY COUNTY—Corn has not much replanting done; cultivation done; cultivation good; farmers busy cultivating season backward; prospect for sm

LEE COUNTY—Corn mostly reproved the county of t

PUTNAM COUNTY-Stand of com PUTNAN COUNTY—Stand of corn
replanted; all busy enlitvating;
dition;; season backward; gene
prowing crops fair.
MOCK ISLAND COUNTY—Many ha
o replant; cultivating now; land
for crops fair.
SEVENTH DISTRICGRUNDY COUNTY—Corn is a thin
we are now cultivating; land in fair
pale and unhealthy; season average
fair.

KENDALL COUNTY-Corn did :

RENDALL COUNTY—Corn did no replanting general; doing well now weather wet; prospects for small general; doing well now weather wet; prospects for small general to replant; land fairly clean; en time; outlook for all crops good.

WILL COUNTY—Corn did not come now fair; have had cold rains durin which have given the weeds a start which have given the weeds a start want in the small property little growing general outlook for crops fair to go general form weeds; better prospect than more corn planted than ever before all crops very good.

RAMKAKES COUNTY—Corn did all the country for the good for the country for the general for the general fair to go general for the general for the growth for the general for the gen

Livingston County-Corn day
well as usual; grub-worm has
one-fourth of the crop replant
vating; outlook for all crops fail
weedy.

Massall County-Corn did
one wat a present to cultivate.

Maishall County—Corn filt in the weedy; senson backward: small grope prospect for an average crop.

Woodford County—At least; the corn was replanted; up and cleaner and in better conduito weather cool, but crops not backward from County—Rats and squirr great deal of the corn. farmers aing; land is quite clean; averyth ward; had good growing showers to NINTH DISTRICT.

Fulton County—Nearly ever

NINTH DISTRICT.
FULTON COUNTY—Nearly ever
planted; all busy culturating; grou
nackward; outlook is good for othe
KNOX COUNTY—Corn did not co
planted; are cultivating; land is
nackward; prospects not good.
STARK COUNTY—A good deal of a
tivating now; corn looks well; land
fully as forward as manal; outloo

ruly as forward as crops.

Progra County—Corn came up we corn was planted late, and the rate of the corn was planted late, and the rate of the corn was planted late, and the rate of the corn was planted late, and healthy; the acreage is larger with an average season from this have a good crop.

HAYOUT COUNTY—The panel acre

TENTH DISTRICT.

HANCOCK COUNTY—The asnal acr
ground now in good order; land c
petts rood; season backward.

Mercer County—Corn came up
deal of replanting; crop below an
clean, and ground well cultivated;
backward; all other crops excellent
McDonough County—Corn rotte
replanting has been general, and c
land generally clean; consider the
ward; crops generally good; farm
to raise a crop.

Warren County—Good stand c
ception; replanting general; cultiond time; ground moderately clean
ward; outlook for all crops scarcely
ELEVENTH DISTRICT
Brown County—Corn came up p

BROWN COUNTY—Corn came up planting; land clean; season very baced and wet.

Grant County—Corn good star cultivating; season very backwark for other crops.

First County—Corn came up poor planting, and are now cultivating; condition; prospect above an average condition; corp backward.

Christian County—Corn not up vol replanting; callivating first the season backward; outlook for corn scort County—First planting; second planting came up fine; the condition; all crops 15 per cent year.

second plasting came up fine: the condition; all crops 15 per cent year.

Sangaron County—Corn came up a sering of seasons; on the who so od; cultivating now: land is not week of favorable weather an imm will be seen; the outlook is encours. The transparence of the outlook is encours. The transparence of the outlook is encours. Drwitt County—Corn came up freat deal replanted: cultivating for fields in fair condition; season have been very destructive to corn; looking well.

Maron County—Corn bad stand; titrating: very weedy; season backwards; general outlook good.

Tazwell County—Corn is now valing second time; land in fair contacts and county—The corn came a farmers complain of the rats and out the stand; carly planted weedy, weather of the past two weeks has proper cultivation; the outlook is norn as last year; season cold and other crops the prospects are promised in the stand county—Heplanted conthe cold weather has made it look to place; rats have destroyed a great dass been cultivated once; season by

evidence of the astute Mrs. RICHARD B. the suits against

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County Board are their own selection

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was married to Lillie resident Woolsey, at New. They go to Europe. the accomplished Washthe Eaw Department of the In Washington at the late

relating in England that his going to live at Copend by the last public scand has been concerned that live with him longer. ll, who acts in the winespondent of the New York chronicles the small doings tering-places for that jour-complished in either direc-

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of Fitchburg, Mass., oor widow \$400. "What y you?" he asked of herie replied simply. "What it, I will pray for you." to-morrow," said the and to pray for me, and I right side." It was with y."

its sweetness, if not

THE CROPS.

adition of the Corn Crop in Illinois.

Reports from Every Congressional District.

he Prospects of a Good Crop

Most Excellent. Farmers Everywhere at Work with Cultivators.

The Outlook for Other Crops First-Class.

Kansas.

ILLINOIS CORN. REPORTS FROM EVERY PART OF THE STATE. Through its farmer correspondents THE TRIBUNE in this morning enabled to lay before its readers complete returns of the condition of the Illinois corrector. The reports are classified by counties and Congressional Districts, and, being sent by pactical farmers, may be relied upon as accurate.

PREST DISTRICT.

DE PAGE COUNTY—Corn came up unusually well, and we are now cultivating. Land is generally dear. Season fair average. General outlook for grops fair.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

BOSE COUNTY—Corn does not come up well; one-parth replanted; stand below an average; busy calificating; land clean; season backward. Oats and other spring grains looking well. DE KALE COUNTY—A good stand of corn in most DE KALE COUNTY—A good stand of Corn in most felds; remarkably clean; growing finely, and promises well; season advanced, and outlook of cop very encouraging; farmers looking on the bright side of the picture. MCHERRY COUNTY—Corn came up poorly; much

his been replanted: frequent rains prevented its sultivation; weeds flourish; season an average; outlook for crops good. winners of county—Corn is being cultivated, the third time, and looks magnificent; Winnebago County has not had such a promise of abundant cops for forty years.

OCLE COUNTY—Corn come up poorly; uneven stand; farmers are cultivating; land in fair condition; season backward. Other crops look well.

Jo Davies County—Corn, generally fair stand; calivating goes on very extensively; land clean; season full average advance for the time of year. For most all crops outlook good.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HENEY COUNTY—Corn has not come up well; much replanting done; cultivating now; season cold and wet.

BURRAU COUNTY-Corn mostly replanted; combegand County—Corn mostly replanted; com-ing good; farmers busy cultivating; land not clean; seson backward; prospect for smail grain good. LEE COUNTY—Corn mostly replanted; farmers now cultivating; land weedy; season cold and PUTNAM COUNTY-Stand of corn good now; much

retrain County—Stand of corn good now; much replanted; all busy cultivating; ground fair condition; season backward; general outlook for powing crops fair.

HOCK ISLAND COUNTY—Many have been obliged nt; cultivating now; land clean; outlook

GRUNDT COUNTY—Corn is a thin stand generally; are now cultivating; land in fair condition; corn ple and unhealthy; season average; crop prospect

EMBALL COUNTY—Corn did not come up well; suther wet; prospects for small grain good.

LaSalle County—Corn came up well; very little tamplant; land fairly clean; cultivating second fine; outlook for all crops good.

WILL COUNTY—Corn did not come up well; stand low fair; have had cold rains during the past week, which have given the weeds a start; season—back—mach have had very little growing weather as yet; press outlook for crops fair to good.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Inquois County—A great deal of corn repainted; busy cultivating: corn looks well; free
from weeds; better prospect than average years;
more corn planted than ever before; outlook for
all crops very good.

EARKARKE COUNTY—Corn is doing well; good
task rear clean; being cultivated; the season is

ANKARES COUNTY—Corn is doing well; good sand; very clean; being cultivated; the season is abus an average.

LINEARTON COUNTY—Corn did not come up as well as usual; grub-worm has been destructive; ess-fourth of the crop replanted; all busy cultivating; outlook for all crops fair; land generally weety.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Corn did not come up well; to weil at orcent to cultivate; land in the control of the control of the come up well; to weil at orcent to cultivate; land in the control of the control

wing; outlook for all crops fair; land generally weedy.

Marsall County—Corn did not come up well; he wet at present to cultivate: land in many cases weedy; season backward; small greens doing well; prospect for an average crop.

Woodproad County—At least 20 per cent of the corn was replanted; up and doing well; land cleaner and in better condition than usual; westher cool, but crops not backward.

Form County—Rats and squirrels have taken a prai deal of the corn; farmers are busy cultivating; land is quite clean; everything very backward; had good growing showers for the last week.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Felion County—Nearly every one has replanted; all busy entuvating; ground weedy; corn takward; entlook is good for other crops.

KNOC COUNTY—Corn did not come up well; rejunted; are cultivating; land is clean; season ackward; prospects not good.

Brank County—A good deal of replanting; cultraing now; corn looks well; land clean; season hilly as forward as usual; outlook good for all tops.

Taona County—Corn came up well in the main;

Fraing now; corn looks well; land clean; season haly as forward as usual; outlook good for all uses.

From County—Corn came up well in the main; citivating as fast as the weather will permit; the corn was planted late, and the rainy weather has sevented its growth rapidly, but is a good color as bealthy; the acreage is larger than ever, and with an average season from this time we must have agood crop.

Hancock County—The usual acreage is planted; frund now in good order; land clean, and prospects good; season backward.

Hancza County—Corn came up badly; a great dail of replanting; crop below an average; land clean, and ground well cultivated; season.cold and hetward; all other crops excellent.

Hodosough County—Corn rotted in the ground; implasting has been general, and corn looks well; had generally clean; consider the season backward; erops generally good; farmers determined to take a crop.

JARRIN COUNTY—Good stand of corn an extension; replanting general; cultivating the section; replanting general; cultivating the section and well.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

BOWN COUNTY—Corn came up poorly; still replanting; land clean; season very backward; ground in poor casilion; prospect above an average for wheat, and the well conty. The corn came up poorly; all done replanting and are now cultivating; ground in poor casilion; prospect above an average for wheat, and the more than half a crop; general outlook for all crops good.

Jarans County—Corn not up well; great deal rebanting; militivating first timg; fand foul; saton backward; outlook for corn poor.

Jarans County—Corn not up well; great deal rebanting; militivating first timg; fand foul; saton backward; outlook for corn poor.

Jarans County—Corn came up as well as in a saton backward; outlook for corn poor.

Jarans County—Corn came up as well as in a saton backward; outlook for corn poor.

mond planting came up fine; the corn in good tondition; all crops 15 per cent better than last rear.

RISSARON COUNTY—Corn came up as well as in a sverage of seasons; on the whole the stand is ped; calitivating now; land is not clean; with a weit of favorable weather an immense difference will be seen; the outlook is encouraging.

Dawler County—Corn came up poorly, and a ped dad replanted; cultivating for the first time; is in fair condition; season backward; rats the been very destructive to corn; all other crops using well.

Alexa County—Corn bad stand; replanted; cultivating second time; land in fair condition; season backward; all other crops good.

TANTELL COUNTY—Corn is now up well; cultivating second time; land in fair condition; season backward; or the came and mice thinning at the stand; carly planted weedy, and the wet watter of the past two weeks has prevented its last and; carly planted weedy, and the wet watter of the past two weeks has prevented its last year; season cold and backward; for the crops the prospects are promising.

Eclast County—Replanted corn coming well; the cold weather has made it look yellow in many last year; season cold great deal of the corn; has last year; season backward.

ZAMPAIGN COUNTY—Corn came up only module well; the cold weather has made it look yellow in many last year; season backward.

ZAMPAIGN COUNTY—Corn came up only module yell; calitivating has begun; land generally seaf; cutiook good; cool season, similar to that in the cold weather has the destroyed a great deal of the corn; and the weither has a last year; eason backward.

ARAILLION COUNTY—Stand fair; replanted con-mble; cultivating; land clean; season back-issed entick for crops.

T COUNTY—Corn came up only fair; re-lakes considerably by rats; farmers gen-relitivating; land clean; season has been ward and cold; with reasonable weather from present time, there is a prospect for a good

tivating now: ground in fine condition; prospect fair for an average crop; all other crops good.

DOUGLAS COUNT—Corn is well up and a good stand; cultivating; land clean; ground is now wet; pullook fair.

CUNDERLAND COUNTY—Largest acreage of corn one ever in this county; much replanting; some cultivating second time; ground fair condition; weather now clear, and all are hopeful.

CLARE COUNTY—Early planted corn did not come; late-planted up and fair stand; cultivating second time; looks well, and land clean; crops well advanced, except corn and potatoes.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.—The most of the corn ground has been planted within the last two weeks, and is clean; came up well, and have commenced cultivating; the general outlook for crops is me, but corn is late and will require a favorable reason to mature.

to mature.

Lawrencz County.—Corn came up generally well; acreare planted not large; cultivators at work, and land clear; season backward.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.—Corn a poor stand; cultivators going in every field; land grassy; season very backward; general outlook for all other crops good. SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

CLAY COUNTY—Corn come up very poorly; cultivating; land not very clean; season backward,
BOND COUNTY—Corn has and is now coming up well; first planting foul; show for corn poor; season cold and backward.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Corn has come up well; very backward and land foul; cultivating now; general outlook good.

CLINTON COUNTY—Corn replanted; cold and rain killed considerable; land not very clean; so much rain that the crops are all backward; we are cultivating our corn.

rain that the crops are all backward; we are cultivating our corn.

SEVENTERNH DISTRICT.

MACOUPIN COUNTY—Corn came up well, but has been hurt by worms and mice; cultivating now; land in good condition; outlook for all crops good. Set. CLAIR COUNTY—Corn has generally come up well; some had to replant, however; wet weather retarded cultivation, and the weens had a good start; rains have ceased, and now every plow and cultivator at work; season very backward.

MADISON COUNTY—Early-planted corn came up badly; latter better, but is weedy, and is now being cultivated; season very backward; some planted here on the '13th; corn not planted before this has no chance to get ripe, and will only make fodder; the crop cannot be an abundant one this year.

make fodder; the crop cannot be an abundant one this year.

JEBBST COUNTY—Corn has not come up well; considerable has been replanted; generally too wet to cultivate; the land isyvery foul; season very backward; the outlook for all crops is good, excepting for corn and oats; winter wheat looks fine, and an abundant yield is looked for; potatoes promise well; some farmers are replanting yet.

EGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—Corn came up poorly, and a great deal of replanting; cultivating; land pretty clean; season backward; other crops look well.

PULASKI COUNTY—Corn in good condition; some replanted; cultivated once; season backward; outlook for all crops good. replanted; cultivated once; season backward; out-look for all crops good.

PERUY COUNTY—Corn came up fairly; the heavy rains continued until the 9th inst.; ground getting very weedy; season backward; prospects for other

crops good.

Jackson County—We had to replant; some are now cultivating for the second and third times; season very backward on account of rain; outlook good for all crops.

Union County—Corn good but late; the incessant rain-fall has retarded cultivation; weather fine, and the sick, lame, and lazy are plowing the corn.

Massac County-We have a fair stand of corn; done replanting, and in full force cultivating; our land is not clean; season an average one; prospects good for all crops.

NINETEENIH DISTRICT.

ward.

WABASH COUNTY—Corn is not generally a good stand; land is foul; some are cultivating; season very tackward; rained all through May; time yet to make a crop of corn if the weather is favorable; the tornado did not damage crops here.

OTHER CROPS.

BLACKBERRY STATION, June 16.—The frequent howers of the week past have caused the grass to thicken up, so that a good hay-crop is assured. On the 10th inst. the mercury sank to 40 degrees at sunrise. The growth of the corn was very much sunrise. The growth of the corn was very much retarded for several days, but the last two days, with the thermometer ranging from 84 to 86 at 2 p. m. corn has grown rapidly. Small grain bids fair to be a heavy crop. The Early Rose potatoes, planted early, will soon be large enough to eat. There is every prospect of a large crop. The cutworm has done great damage to corn planted on timothy sod. The gophers have taken their full share. Many farmers are overrun with rais. A share. Many farmers are overrun with rats. A woman, on retiring at night, placed her false teeth on a stand near the bed. A large rat seized them, and, though hotly pursued, made a safe retreat with his booty. Potato-bugs are as plenty as ever. The chinch-bug will do but little damage this season. The cheese-factories are working up to their

SOUTH ELGIN, June 16. -The weather for about a week past has been very stormy, and the corn-crop has made but little progress in growth during that time, but if good weather now follows the

that time, but if good weather now follows the crop will probably yet be abundant. The farmers will have to commence haying in about two weeks; the hay crop, seemingly, will yield well. By an abundant use of Paris green. the potato crop now looks quite promising. Small grain is still growing finely, and the feed in the pastures continues good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

Bellytlle, St. Clair Co., June 16.—Wheat is looking spleudid. Have just received a leiter from parties in Fayetteville, Tenn., saying that they will be ready to ship new wheat by the 25th of June. The quality is said to be very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

Elthan, Jackson Co., June 16.—Barley harvested, and is a good crop. Wheat never better. Harvest nearly here. If we can have clear weather we can save the finest crop ever raised in the county. Meadows never better. Fruit of all kinds plenty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribinae.

Highland, Madison Co., June 16.—Wheat rusty in some places and in others down, but generally promising. Oats fine where not too thin. Grass of every kind promising.

Special Dispatch to The Tribinae.

Alma, Marion Co., June 16.—Winter wheat first-rate; harvest it in ten days. Oats and grass are good. Fruit crop good. Lots of young colts and mules.

Special Dispatch to The Tribinae.

EQUALITY. Gallatin Co., June 16.—Winter wheat an average crop. Oats only fair. We have had many rains, and still it rains. Season very backward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribinae.

many rains, and still it rains. Season very back-ward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Carlytle, Cinton Co., June 16.—Winter wheat is about two weeks inte. It is now filling finely, with prospects of a large crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELENWOOD, Peoria Co., June 16.—Rye never better; spring wheat and oats good; grass and pastures heavy and promising.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tallula, Menard Co., June 18.—Winter wheat and oats very fine; grass extra; weather warm and fine.

TALULIA. Menard Co., June 16. —Winter wheat and oats very fine; grass extra; weather warm and fine.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

New Columnia. Massac Co., June 16. —Wheat is better than usual. We are not provided to the tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Corden. Union Co., June 16. —Wheat still promises abundance and early.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manchester. Scott Co., June 16. —Wheat never looked better at this time of the vear. Potatoes in fine condition; oats good.

\*\*MINNESOTA.\*\*

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lake City., June 17. —During the past week the Hessian fly has began his development. Mr. J. S. Peterson. a farmer living near here, yesterday brought in several handfuls of stalks that were full of white and brown worms at the junction of the stalk and root. Very few farmers in this country know what these worms or ergs are, never having seen them before; but farmers who have come from Michigan, and are familiar with the formation of the Hessian fly, say this is what is soon going to be the matter with Minnesota wheat. These ergs, or worms, are first white, then brown, then black, then the fly. Many farmers in this vicinity are beginning to be decidedly deepondent. In addition to the coming fly, the drought is becoming to show badly on the color of the wheat-field. Two-weeks ago yesterday the writer passed through a large part of Goodhue, Wabasha, and Olmstead Counties, and never saw a better show for a crop of wheat than there was at that time, but the ontiook to-day is quite different: it now seems hide-bound, and has grown but little during the past twenty days. The wheat crop that promised only a short time since to be one of the heaviest the State has ever seen, his canaged its brilliant prospect for one of ordinary yield, even with favorable weather from this usual harvest.

\*\*\*EBRAKA\*\*

yield, even with favorable weather from this until harvest.

\*\*\*REBRASKA.\*\*

\*\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

BRATHICE, Page Co., June 16. —Winter wheat in head and very fine: Rye, large crop; will be cut this month. Bariey is in head. This cold weather has runed the grasshoppers here. Soring grain very rank growth.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

FAIRTIELD, Clay Co., June 16. —Our prospects for small grain are excellent; never before so good as now. The grasshopper scare is over; many were hatched, but the cold rains destroyed them.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

JUNIATA, Adams Co., June 16. —Crops are looking well. Farmers happy. No grasshoppers at all.

\*\*MISSOURI.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

MARSHTIELD, Webster Co., June 16. —I have returned from a trip through Owage, Morris, and Pulaski Counties, on horseback, and through portions of the Western counties by railroad. Everywhere the wheat is good; oats ditto. Corn is growing nicely. Never were better prospects for abundant crops. Bright sunshipe for the last four days. Farmers into their corn with all the force they can muster.

\*\*DAKOTA.\*\*

\*\*DakOTA.\*\*

\*\*OULYEE, June 16. —We have no grasshoppers in

our county. Prospects for a crop of small grain very good. We have no fear of grasshoppers except those that may come from other places.

\*\*MICHIGAN.\*\*

\*\*Bpecial Dispatch to The Tribussa.\*\*

\*\*Lansura, Mich., June 17.—Reports from Clinton, Genessee, Livingston, Ingham, and Eston Counties show a splendid prospect for wheat. The insect so far has not made an appearance. The avcreage is large. Corn in Livingston and Ingham looks thin and bad. Potatoes are thrifty, with a few bugs. In others some complaint is made of the wire-worm. Of grass there is a good crop. Fruit will be plenty, except apples and currants. Apples failed to blossom, and currant bushes were damaged by worms.

Wool is coming in quite freely to market. It has ranged from 30 to 46 cents, according to grade.

GRASSHOPPERS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hebron, Nicollet Co., June 16.—For three or four years we have had very cold weather for the season, with sh occasional dash of rain or a cloud of mist sweeping through the air. We had a white frost on the morning of the 10th. Corn not caten by hoppers is badly cut down. Grasshoppers are growing finely; some have already got their wings. Wheat is already eaten in this neighborhood. Oats Wheat is already esten in this neighborhood. Oats mostly beyond recovery. Corn from frost and 'hopper bite can hardly recover. Farmers are preparing for later sown crops of buckwheat, millet, and Hungarian grass, and for planting early varieties of corn, potatoes, and beans. Of all the ways to catch grasshoppers, stitching seems to be the most effective. The iron pan, with coal-tar and kerosene, is being used extensively, and with good saccess on the fields of grain; but with all the devices for their destruction it seems impossible to devices for their destruction it seems impossible to defend the crop where they are in force and hatched outearly. Upon cold clay-land they come out late and seem feeble, and the crops get ahead of them. On dry, sandy soil, they come out early and are ready for the first tender horb that puls forth.

late and seem feeble, and the crops get anead or them. On dry, sandy soil, they come out early and are ready for the first tender herb that puts forth.

BLOOMING GROUN, Waseca Co., June 16.—Everybody here voted "No" on the bond question. We thought one plague enough at a time. The hoppers, we think, have all hatched out, but not in large quantities. Hopper-dozers and coal-tar, we think, will exterminate them. Small grain is very promising—never more so. Weather has been very cold. Frost on the 9th inst.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANDIYONI SAATION, Kandlyohi Co., June 17.—Grasshoppers seem to increase. One-half of the grain fields of this county are entirely bare, and the grain in the rest of them is badly eaten, and is now black with grasshoppers. They swarm everywhere. All means to destroy them have failed. We have made a hard fight, but are beaten.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lake Chratal, Blue Earth Co., June 17.—It is only a matter of time. Fields of wheat that five or six days since looked promising are all gone. Oats in some localities are still looking well, but they cannot stand the pressure much longer. Some of the hoppers are almost winged while others are just hatching. We still hope to get some corn.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELYSIAN, Le Scur Co., Jane 16.—Grasshoppers have hatched out in great numbers, and have silready done serious damage to the grain. It is yet too early to give a correct estimate of their damages. A number of fields have escaped, but all may saffer before they leave.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELYSIAN, Le Scur Co., June 16.—The crops are all in splendid coudition at present, except corn. which is backward. The hoppers are damaging the wheat and corn in sandy places. Everybody is busy fighting them with tar and fire, and these is a prospect that the crops will be saved.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oxroon, Isanti Co., June 16.—The crops are ali in splendid coudition at present, except corn. which is backward. The hoppers have designed to man

considerable quantities; none in this county, can grain splendid.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Northfield, Rice Co., June 17.—The situation in some localities is critical. Hoppers are eating the crops in some localities. Not here yet, though we are afraid of them. Small grain is looking very

we are arraid of them. Small grain is looking very promising.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Big Lanke, Sherburne Co., June 16.—Grasshoppers are making serious work in wheat fields; some fields past recovering. Tar and sheet-iron are being used freely.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Little Falls, Morrison Co., June 16.—No grasshoppers in this county. So far the crops are very promising.

KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Bellegarde, Kas., June 8.—It keeps on raining. It has rained every day this week, and continuously during the last twenty-four hours, and there are yet no signs of stopping. Creeks and rivers are unusually high, some overflowing. Corn on low land is considerably damaged. Grasshoppers are numerous only in a few limited places, and have done, so far, but very little damage.

H. J. D.

Age.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hightand, Doniphan Co., June 16.—In Brown County the farmers are fighting the locusts in good earnest with coal-oil. One farmer killed twelve bushels on eighty acres. They were one-third grown. It will require our utmost efforts to concerne them.

bushels on either grown. It will require our utmost efforts to conquer them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Granaba. Nemaha Co., June 16.—We have plenty of grasshoppers, but they do not appear to do much damage yet. In a few cases they have eaten the corn. They appear to be working into the timber. the timber.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Goodbler, Linn Co., June 18.—No grasshoppers. All is well. Crops look fine.

FIRES.

AT KEOKUK, IA. AT REORUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

KEOKUK. Ia., June 17.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the pack-KYOKUK. 18., June 17.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the packing-house of James Hagers & Co. It was discovered in its first stages by a watchman on duty, and alarm given as soon as possible, but owing to the remote location, the combustible nature of the building and contents, and the difficulty or getting water, the establishment was wholly enveloped before anything could be done toward saving it. Nothing was removed except the books and papers in the office. The structure was a frame 200 by 220 feet, and, with the machinery and fixtures, was valued at \$15,000. It contained between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of cured-meats, pork, lard, salt, etc., all of which were consumed. The insurance was as follows: On building and fixtures—Underwriters', \$5,000; Phonix of New York, \$3,000; Ningara of New York, \$2,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, \$3,000; on stock—Underwriters', \$5,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,000: Home of New York, \$5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$5,000. The fire originated on the outside of the building, and was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

A GULF STEAMER. NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The steamer Lizzie Hence, for Pensacola, burned to the water's edge this morning seven miles from Rejoicts. Three Hence, for Pensacola, burned to the water's edge this morning seven miles from Rejolets. Three lives reported lost,—two negroes and one white man. The fire was caused by wood being piled near the boiler. The cargo—400 sacks of corn, 50 barrele flour, and 500 packages of sundries—is a total loss.

IN CHICAGO. A still-alarm to Engine Company No. 29, at 5:20 yesterday afternoon, was caused by a defective flue in a house near the corner of Wallace and Thirty-second streets, owned and occupied by Michael Messen. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 844, at 8:13 last evening, was caused by the explosion of a gasometer in the saloon of John Richter, at No. 38 Clypourne avenue. Damage nominal.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18-1 a. m.-Fqr Lake region, falling barometer, higher tempera-ture, winds shifting to southeasterly, clear or partly cloudy weather, probably followed in the Upper Lake region by rising barometer, colder, northerly winds, and rain areas. CHICAGO, June 17.

Maximum thermometer, 70: minimum, 56.

\*\*SNERAL OBSERVATIONS.\*

CRICAGO, June 17—Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. 

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE. NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The Custom-House Commission, consisting of Gen. Barney, Special Agent, Chairman, ex-Congressman Sheldon, and ex-Confederate Collector Hatch, returned to this city to-day from a four days' inspection of Customs stations from Rigaletz to the gulf. It is understood they have agreed upon a plan which will consolidate and reduce the expenses of these stations, and interpose a more effectual barrier to the extensive smuggling now carried on by means of the numberless bayons and outlets existing near the mouth of the Mississippi. They will to-morrow enter upon an investigation of the system of weighing, gauging, and appraising which resulted in the extensive wine and sugar frauds of a few years ago. WASHINGTON.

More Guesses Concerning the Chicago Collectorship.

Donn Platt Recants, and Now Supports the President's Policy.

The White Sulphur Springs to Be a Political Hot-Bed This Summer.

Chief-Justice Walte Disgusted with the People of South Carolina.

An Office-Holder Who Would Not Take

a Hint Given a Kick. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—A Chicago gentleman who has arrived here is authority for the statement that the Chicago-Collectorship contest has assumed a new phase, and that William Henry Smith and Representatives Aldrich and Brentano have agreed upon a new man who has never yet been named in connection with a Government office. The same authority says that the candidate was first suggested by William Henry Smith. Gen. Julius White has been very strongly pressed for the position, particularly on the ground that he resigned the office to go into the War at a very considerable personal sacrifice.

OGLESSY. has assumed a new phase, and that William Henry

signed the omce to go into the war at a very considerable personal sacrifice.

OGLESBY.

It is very certain that Gov. Oglesby, before leaving here, did not urge the appointment of Gen. Julius White as Collector at Chicago, as has been reported. Oglesby, on the contrary, from the first has been opposed to White's appointment. Oglesby's only candidate has been Sheridan Waite, whom he did recommend to the President last week. Oglesby changed his recommendation for the Marine Hospital Surgeon at Chicago after he had read the reports of the investigation, in which Dr. Isham is so severely censured for gross neglect of duty.

AND SATAN CAME ALSO.

President Hayes' last and most astonishing convert is Donn Piatt's Capital, which advised his assassination on inauguration day. To-day's issue of the paper has an editorial which concludes as follows: 'To sit and make mouths at a President they helped to create—to be shouting fraud and using violent language—is in the worst possible taste, to say the least of it. In that sort of child-ish conduct they must count as out. Much to our amazement, Rutherford B. Hayes is carrying out the Democratic policy as announced on the Democratic platform. We who wanted to kill him, as they assert, are now equally anxious to give that policy a fair trial, and, on that account, have very little sympathy with the white-chokered, swallow-talled old frands of the Manhattan Clib.'

WHITE SULFHUR SPRINGS.

tailed old frauds of the Manhattan Club."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

A morning newspaper says that President Hayes has engaged a cottage for the latter part of July and August at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and that the principal Republican statesmen as well as Democratic asolirants for the Speakership and officials of the House will then assemble there, —that, in short, the Forty-fifth Congress will be organized at the White Sulphur Springs, and that, if there is any chance to organize it upon a Republican basis, the fact will be developed there.

WHISKY.

organize it upon a Republican basis, the fact will be developed there. WHISKY.

Charles Reed will present to Socretary Sherman on Tuesday a petition for the reopening of the case against Roelle, Junker & C., and will probably make a new proposition of compromise. Reed will seek to have the Junker case placed on the same footing as that of Hesing. The letter from Commissioner Raum to the District Attorney, directing the reopening of the Hesing case, has been forwarded. The reopening of the Judgment, also, releases one or two others besides Hesing. Charles Gaubert, of Chicago, has arrived here, and seeks a Consular appointment.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE INDIGNANT.

Chief-Justice Walte, since his return from trying the Ellenton riot cases, gives free expression to the manner in which he was received there. Socially, he was really insulted, and himself and his fannly ill-treated. Mrs. Waite was avoided by the wives of the chivalry. The Chief-Justice is said to have expressed the opinion that, in his judgment, a white man in South Carolina could not be convicted of any offense against a negro.

A MOUSE RUNNING UP GEN. BADEAU'S CLOCK. Dockeray, of North Carolina, has told some of his friends here that the President files recently informed him that he would appoint him Consul-General to London in place of Badeau, who has held the office for eight years. No change will be made in this mission until after Gen. Grant has completed his visit to England. This, it is understood, was Gen. Grant's last request. If Dockeray's statement proves true, the family rale as to appointments is not or un in the State Department, as Dockeray son has aiready been appointment, as Bockeray's son has aiready been appointment of Consul to Leeds.

POOL.

It is said that ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina can be a proper to the consultation of the cons

appointments is not oran in the State Pepariment, as Dockeray's son has already been appointed Consul to Leeds.

FOOL.

It is said that ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina, barely escaped being appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, as he also barely escaped being appointed to a Cabinet position. His name was under advisement for both places.

SMALL GREENBACES.

The following facts in regard to legal-tender \$1's and \$2's are furnished from the Treasury with the consent of the Secretary: The shipment of these denominations to banks was stopped April 24. Since that date and up to June 15 none were shipped to banks. Between the dates named \$200,000 in these notes were sent to the Sub-Treasuries. There has been no effort to get these bills on, and all that have reached the Treasury have come in the due course of the business of redemption. There has been no effort to sort out these bills for distribution. The outstanding notes of these denominations April 24 were as follows: Ones, \$27, 284,000, twos, \$27, 289,000. On June 15 these figures had fallen to: Ones, \$25, 566,000; twos, \$25, 565,000, being a falling off for both denominations of \$3, 223, 000. Yesterday the shipment of these small notes in limited quantities was begun again for banks and those sending National Bank or greenback carrency for redemption, and the Treasury here also began to furnish them for change to the amount of \$10 to each applicant.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washinston, D. C. June 17.—Secretary Schurz

Bank or greenback carrency for redemption, and the Treasury here also began to furnish them for change to the amount of \$10 to each applicant.

\*\*SECRETARY SCHURZ.\*\*

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Secretary Schurz again pronounces as slanderonsly untrue the recently repeated story of his borrowing money from George Schneider and then paying the debt by having him appointed to the Swiss mission. The Secretary also says he never had any pecuniary transactions with Schneider, and took no part in the movement for his appointment further than to state that he believed him to be a man of good reputation and business ability.

\*\*AN OFFICEHOLDER'S LAMENT.\*\*

A special agent of the Post-Office Department recently appointed from a Southern State by Post-master-General Key, having been assigned to duty which he finds qui'c arduous and sometimes disagreeable, has written a letter to the Department in which he complains of the work to which he has been assigned, and says that when appointed he supposed his duties would be limited to his own State, where he could be "most useful to the Administration" and sid his party friends in building up an Administration party. He also wrote to the Chief Special Agent and expressed his carnest desire that the matter should be brought to the personal attention of the Postmaster-General, believing that he would usustain this view of the case. Judge Key replied in the following letter:

\*Post Office Department, T. Marington, June 15.—Mr.—Special Agent—Dran Em: Mr. Parker. Chief of Special Agenta of this Department, has handed me a letter of yours, written so him, dated the individual of deserve the position I hold were I to make that or similar understandings. Special Agents of the view of the case. Judge Key replied in the following letter:

\*Post Office Department, T. Washington, June 15.—Mr.—Special Agent of this Department, has handed me a letter of yours, written so him, dated the loth last. You certainly labor under a scrious misapprehension in the

INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—A Portland dis-patch says a dispatch to-day from Lieut. Wilkin-

son, now at Wallula, conveys startling news of an uprising of Indians, and that they were murdering whites at Mount Idaho, situated sixty miles from whites at Mount Idaho, situated sixty miles from Lewiston. He asked to have a boat dispatched at once from Wallawalla to convey soldiers to Lewiston. The order has been complied with, and all available troops at Wallawalla dispatched at once to the scene of the difficulty. Another dispatch says several settlers living on Cottonwood Creek have been massacred by the Indians, and the messenger who brought the intelligence to Lapwai was wounded, being entrapped by savages. Gen. Howard, who is beyond Wallawalla, has just telegraphed to Adjt. Gen. Wood, of this city, to forward all available troops without delay to the scene of the trouble. Great excitement prevails. It is thought the reports have been exaggerated. Full particulars will soon be known.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., June 17.—The unemployed workingmen have joined themselves into a regular organisation, with articles of association, under the style of "the Protective Labor Union." The Constitution provides: "To eliminate from the organization all drones, willful idlers, and dead-

heads who are ever on hand to draw rations, but never ready to work. This organization is only for the industrious bee, and has no place for drones.

To secure by wise counsel and unanimity of action from the commonwealth such relief as will enable, the willing workmen to appropriate to their own ase the products of their own labor, all to be done in an orderly manner, as becomes law-abiding citizens." W. Chilton, at the head of the organization, is a regular Communist, and the association can do nothing but harm as long as it is in his control.

CRIME.

STABBING. STABBING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 15.—Yesterday a man
named Kingsley came here from Indiana, to visit
his mother and stepfather, named Lane, who live

his mother and stepfather, named Lane, who live five or six miles in the country. He was intoxicated, and late last night started for home. He was accompanied by, or fell in with, one Lane, a brother of his stepfather, and they got into a quarrel. Lane stabbed Kingsley, and, leaving him in the road, went home and told Kingsley's mother that he had cut him all to pieces. Aid was sent to him; but, in the meantime, parties coming along the road found him, picked him up, and brought him to town. A physician was called, and found that he had been stabbed in twenty-six places. There were eighteen stabs in his back, some of them penetrating the lungs. He will probably die during the day. The origin of the difficulty is not known. Sheriff Forstomeyer and Officer Tucker went after Lane, but have not returned up to the present time.

FOUL PLAY. FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Danville. Ill., June 17.—Francis Galliger, an employe of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, was found isead on the track of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, near the Vermillion bridge, this morning. A Coroner's jury was impaneled, and a partial investigation of the case has led to the pretty general conclusion that the man was murdered, and his remains placed upon the evidence already obtained, that Galliger was in the habit of receiving remittances of money from friends at stated intervals, and the supposition is he had received a remittance, and has been murdered for his money. The jury has adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the case will again be taken up.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 17.—While night-watch MENDOTA, Ill., June 17.—While night-watch-man Cane was endeavoring to take an Irishman named Maher to the lock-up last night, Edward Coleman, Alderman for this city and baggage-master for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, came to the assistunce of the prisoner, enabling him to escape and disarming the policeman. The Alderman was subsequently locked up for obstructing the policeman in his duty, but was liberated this morning by the Mayor.

THE HENDRIX FUNERAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Pred Hendrix and wife, the wife-murderer and sui-cide and his victim, occurred to-day at Oldtown Church, near the scene of the tragedy. At least 2,000 people were present, attracted to the norri-ble scene by curiosity and sympathy.

IOWA.

The Shermans—'Hoppers—Important Litiga-

tion.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., June 16.—Washington correspondents have got the DesMoines branch of the Sherman family badly mixed. There is none of the name of Hugh. There are four brothers: John, William Tecumseh (the General), Lampson P., and Hoyt,—the latter two residing in this city. Hoyt holds no office under the Federal Government. L. P. was appointed Revenue Collector by Gen.
Grant, as successor to Mr. Goodrell, who died in
office. He is deservedly popular, and has been retained in office at the special and earnest request
of citizens of all parties, because he is considered
the best man for the place in the District. He is
not a politician, and has little to do or say about into that, in his in a Carolina could ainst a negro. ADEAL's CLOCK. has told some of this recently into the Microsul-Badeau, who has change will be Gen. Grant has his, it is underliest. If Dockershis, it is underliest. If Dockershis it is underliest.

cupied. He says they will not, and cannot, survive and pronagate in this section. The second generation dies in embryo. According to his theory, the raid the past two years has so thinned out the 'hoppers in their native hounts that no raids will be made for several years to come. Like the shad, they instinctively return to their native home. Those that are hatched here will rise, and, with the winds from the Gulf in June, July, and August, go back northward. The extermination of the 'hoppers here reduces the stock for hatching in the Northwest. Such has been the effort made to exterminate, and so great has been the loss of egg, that the Professor apprehends but little damage in this state from the 'hoppers.

A few days ago a farmer a few miles north of Perry, in Dallas County, discovered a swarm of 'hoppers on a forty-acre field, which were all he could find on his farm. He took a long trough which had been used for feeding hogs, attached axles at each end, placed it on two wagon-wheels, filled it nearly full of water, and attached a wide board on one side, projecting forward. He poured a quantity of kerosene on the water, and then started the trough oack and forth across the field. The 'hoppers would rise, and, striking against the board, would fail into the trough: and, the moment they touched the kerosene, they turned up their toes. In this way, in two hours, he rid the field and his farm of 'hoppers, and secured over two bushels, by actual measure, of 'hoppers. A similar contrivance is being used with great success in the 'hopper counties, and the crops are being saved.

The case of Small vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in the Court below, for the destruction of a saw-mill by locomotive sparks, under the Code of 1873. The Company claim that the claims in the statute under which the judgment was rendered is unconstitutional, on the ground that it was a new enactment or new law, injected into the Code by the Commissioners without authority, and contrary to the intent of the Legislatur

PETROLEUM. Intense Interest Manifested in New Oil-Strikes in Pennsylvania---Fallure of a Big Oil and Land Operator.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Port Richmond, Pa., June 15. - The intelli

Oil and Land Operator.

Special Correspondence of The Tribume.

Port Richmond, Pa., June 15.—The intelligence of numerous great "strikes" in the new Bullion-Run and Summit-City petroleum-regions, and the announcement of the financial embarrassment of Frederick Prentice, President of the Producers' Consolidated Land & Petroleum Company, are creating one of the livehest sensations the oil-trade has experienced for a long time.

The leading oil-operators have regarded with considerable anxiety the continued heavy depreciation of petroleum production in the old districts, and have awaited with great interest the developments at Buillon and Summit. The successful result of the operations at these places has restored the confidence of the oil-men, who now generally agree that Pennsylvania's important and valuable petroleum-interest exhibits no signs of fitchering out, as there was an indication at one time would be the case.

Several wells in the newly-discovered districts are spurting forth the oleaginous compound at the rate of 1,500 barrels per day, while a number of other wells are doing between 500 and 700 barrels per diem: and this will now allow a good percentage of the oil to be stocked.

Up to the time of the new strikes a heavy drain was being made upon the "tanked oil." This will probably be stopped, and the demand supplied by the pipe-line companies. The Columbia Conduit Company has transported 86,000 barrels, while its stock on hand is 400.000 barrels. The condition of the United, National, Union, and Pennsylvania Transportation companies is equally as good, with excellent promises for the future. If will be remembered that, a short time since, a scheme was originated by the Potts and Prentice Companies to form a combination to monopolize the production, transportation, refining, and marketing of oil. As the project was started with vast capital, and co-operated in by several principal trank-line railroads, the petroleum operators, refiners, and others interested, were apprehensive of curroachment upon t

Mr. P. will soon be satisfactorily adjusted to all interests concerned. His liabilities are estimated at between \$350,000 and \$500,000.

This trouble will give a check to the establishment of the proposed combination, but it is thought the other interests involved will make such financial and railroad arrangements that it will be finally and successfully creatized.

OBITUARY.

JOHN PETTIT, OF INDIANA. JOHN PETTIT, OF INDIANA.

LAPAYETE, Ind., June 17.—The Hon. John
Pettit died to-night, aged nearly 70 years. He has
been United States Senator, Representative in
Congress and in the Legislature, Mayor of this
city, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Supreme
Jadge of Indiana, besides holding numerous subordinate positions. He was United States District
Judge of Kansas Territory at the time of the border ruftian troubles in 1854, and has cut a conspicuous figure in public affairs.

EX-SENATOR PRATT. Loganspont, Ind., June 17.—Ex-United States Senator D. D. Pratt died of heart-disease this morning. He was sitting in his chair dictating to his daughter, Mrs. E. S. Huntington, feeling as

his daughter, Mrs. E. S. Huntington, feeling as well as usual, when he gave a gasp, and, before his daughter could reach him, he was dead. He was 64 years of age.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Indianatolis, June 17.—The news of the death of ex-Senator Pratt was received here with deep regret, where he was well known and highly respected, especially by members of the bar.

New Haven, June 17.—The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, died at Fairhaven to-day aged 71.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—Judge Thomas Momit, an aged citizen of Springfield, was buried from the Second Presbyterian Church to-day. He was appointed County Judge under the Constitution of 1847. He came to this city in 1826 from Kentucky, where he was born in 1797. He was Orderly Sergeant in a Sangamon County company in the Winnebago war, and, later, was Captain in the Biackhawk war. He was married a few months since to his brother's widow.

MENTHIS, Tean., June 17.—James M. Williamson, an old and prominent citizen, for many years President of the Memphis Gas-Light Company, died last evening, aged 66.

THE RAILROADS.

STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS. STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS.

The New York Tribune has made an interesting compilation of dividends now paid on railroad stocks in the United States as compared with dividends paid during the fiscal year 1875-'6. Only fifty-one roads not leased are recorded as having paid dividends on their entire stock within the half year ending June 1. The amount assigned each road for 1876-'7 is based on the rate now being paid, and is the total which, if that rate continues, will be disbursed in dividends within the current year. The par value of the stock in the

each road for 1870-7 is based on the rate continues, will be disbursed in dividends within the current year. The par value of the stock in the fifty-one roads in question is \$581,001,579, and they are now paving dividends at a rate which will make the aggregate amount thus paid \$40, 458, 621, an average of about 7% per cent. The same roads paid last year dividends amounting to \$46, 675, 870, showing a decrease of a little over \$6,000,000. Nine of the roads are now paying at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; sixteen at the rate of 8; four at the rate of 7; thirteen at 6 per cent; one at 3 per cent; one at 6 per cent; one at 3 per cent; one at 6 per cent for common and 10 per cent for preferred; and one at 4 for common and 6 for preferred. Six or seven of the roads show an increase in dividends; twelve or thirteen a failing off; while the remainder of the fifty-one present no change.

Sixty-one lessed roads are in the dividend-paying class. The stock of these roads amounts to \$177, 803, 052, and the dividends are at the rate in the aggregate of \$12, 810, 437. Eleven roads, with preferred stock amounting to \$45, 498, 053, are paying dividends upon such stock only. The amount so paid is at the rate of \$3, 139, 778.

Reports have not been received from minor lessed roads, with a capital stock of solut \$17, 000, 000, and which last year paid \$1, 203, 628 in dividends, nor from sixteen small roads, with capital stock of \$5, 249, 018, which paid \$259, 306 dividends in 1875-6. Estimating these two classes as now paying the same as last year. the comparative totals are as follows: Capital stock of railroads, upon which dividends are nad, \$23, 641, 702; dividends paid, 1875-6, \$33, 889, 319; dividends for 1876-7, based upon current paying rate, \$57, 872, 070. This shows a decrease of \$6, 017, 249 in the amount of dividends.

The total dividends on stock paid in 1875-6 by the railroads of the country amounted to \$74, 294, 294, 218. The total reduction, on the basis

did not pay at as good a rate during the past six months as they did during the preceding year, which was a poor one for the business. They also show, however, that the railroad interest is in very fair condition after all, taking everything into consideration. Nearly all the railroads have interest on a heavy bonded indebtedness to pay, and a large number of them manage not only to do this, but to pay a fair percentage on the capital invested.

NO MORE LOW FARES.

NO MORE LOW FARES.

New York, June 17.—It appears that at a meeting of railroad Presidents here Friday night an arrangement was made which restores the old passenger rates to-morrow. The time-table of May 14 will be resumed June 25, all roads having the right to make the same time between St. Louis and New York as made on the Pennsylvania Road.

ITEMS. The dispatch from New York announcing the end of the fast-train war causes much satisfaction in railway circles here. The information received so far is very meager. As far as can be judged at present, the compromise is a victory for Vanderbilt and the Wabash, and a complete backdown on the part of Col. Thomas Scott. The Wabash Road, according to the dispatch, will be permitted to run its fast train as established May 14, while the other roads will have to go back to regular schedule time. The arrangement is very unsatisfactory to Chicago and the roads leading from this city to southwestern points, and complications will soone or later arise.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is in receipt of crop reports from all points on its line. According to these reports, the crops are in good condition at nearly every point, and the prospects for a full harvest were never more promising than they are a present.

The managers of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road are making arrangements to put on its food through passenger trains after the last of next month. Thus far only freight trains have been run over the nearly completed portions of the road.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tylbung.

MONTERAL, June 17.—News from Oka is to the effect that all is quiet. Reporters have gone to St. Placide, back of the bush, presumably on account of the growing ill-feeling against them manifested by the "habitants." Prayers were offered in the Methodist churches here to-day on behalf of the Indians. A private dispatch says that a large stone was thrown through a window of the Rev. Mr. Parent's house last night. Particulars of the affair are not at hand.

A subject which is being freely discussed here is whether the Orangemen will walk on the 12th of July or not. The Irish Catholic Union, 2,500 strong, is drilling and preparing to turn out that day, if the Orangemen do. It will march in procession and meet them at some convenient point. It is not known yet whether the Orangemen can secure a church in which to hold service, and in the meantime many of the oldest members object to a walk. CANADIAN NEWS.

ing at 10 o'clock. There were eleven coac full, and some even on the outside on the roof almost 1,500. They proceeded first to the Cath dral, attended high mass by Bishop Hennessy as ne loonent sermon by Father Burke, and the separated over the city, seeking enjoyment appleasure in different ways. They started home 7 o'clock this evening.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY A STREET-CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

BURLINGTON, Is., June 17.—Buring the fire last night O. K. Vinton tried to jump on the forward platform of a street-car which was in rapid motion. The iron guard struck him in the breast and he fell under the car and was dragged a short distance. He was a very beavy man, and, when ne rell under the car and was dragged a short dis-tance. He was a very heavy man, and, when taken up, his neck was found to be broken, and he died almost instantly. He was of the firm of Swindler & Vinton, heavy contractors, and an old resident of the city, widely known and respected. He leaves a wife and family.

DROWNED.
St. Johnsbury, VL., June 17. - Matthew Wei Patrick Doherty, and John Dilley were in the Passaic River this morning by the of a boat. They were all intoxicated.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

MENTALLY SHOT.

Lusk, a prominent Baptist minister of Pa
Miss., accidentally shot himself Friday, produ

IOWA POLITICS.
Special Disputch to The Pribums.
Mr. PLEASANT, Ia., June 16.—The Rep Mr. Pirasany, Ia., June 16.—The Republic County Convention of this (Henry) county met day (every township represented), and selected full list of delegates favoring the nomination Gov. Newbold. The following resolution was unanimously adopted with hearty applause:

Resolved, That this Convention, recognifing in the Hon. Joshua G. Newbold the parriotic citisen, in the heart filled with credit to himself and satisfaction he people the different positions to which he has be called, hereby, in behalf of the Republicans of Heart County, present his name to the approaching Sta Convention for the position of Governor.

Insurance Company, 120 Broadway, New York, says:
I have had experience, and know Dr. Giles' Liniment lodide of Ammonia is the cleanest, nicest,
and most perfect combination that has ever come
before the public. It never soils, is not greany, is
agreeable and pleasant, at the same time so diffectual and beneficial. I have not only used it myself
and family, but have given it to many afflicted with
aches, pains, and bruises, and all willingly units
that it wonderful and great meets. n testifying to its wonderful and great

Town Talk-"The Pioneer" plug tobaccach plug has a wood tag. It is now the favority torybody likes it.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

For CATARRH

IS UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED every druggist in New Knjiand and the West, and the testimony is universally in favor of Sanyono's Raptoc Cure ross Catarara. We believe there never was remedy so popular wherever known, and certainly we founded upon correct scientific principles of practical principles of the second property of t

A wonderful result truly, all will my, who know or can realize the extent and severity of this case. The gentleman has mad eighteen bottles. This must estimate the extent the steptical that there is great merit in the Rapiqual Curs. Its mode of preparation is new and original, Ignoring the old practices and remedies. Dr. Sanford selected a new field, and has demonstrated his method to be the only proper and never-failing treatment.

The following recommendations are from

DRUGGISTS, who are competent witnesses to the work it'h daily

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhabing Tube, and fall directions for its use in all cases. Frice \$1. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-gists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POT-TER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists. COLLINS' 033333 VOTAIC PLASTERS.

A Riestro-Galvanie Battery, combined with the A celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in usaffer in a whole year. They do not palliate, they cura. Instant relief afforded in in whole year. They do not palliase, they cross. Instant cally of hot. The Irise Catholic contents of the water of the manner of

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING R Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Baxine Powner, that to day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality sions has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Rouekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country must be the country of the country of the country must be the country of the country must be compared to the country of the country pure. The ingretients that enter into its compared themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep any length of time in any climate, and is not liable.

SONAL.

ngregation in New York defray the expenses of his

York as a student a son of es that Millet's likeness the National Academy, is ty as with a garment."

uched by the interest in his ifested by Mr. Hendricks, assuringly, "I never felt e Aberdeen Theological pended by the General As-urch for his article on the

of Minister to Spain again to the future course of the

was profane for a brief lain, Oliver Wendell Wait, and Prof. Northrop sepeakers at Woodstock, of July. A poem will be asson by Mary Clemmer. pr-residence of Bowen, of

then for poets pass, prove plain fools at last.

s. Norton, lately dely last March and thealawell. She was a grandsiey Sheridan. She was
lardly 17 wrote a volume
e Sortows of Rosalie,"
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836 he prosecuted Lord
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movel, and the "Lady of
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Decline in the Volume of Transactions by the Chicago Banks.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Wheat Active and Weak-Other Breadstuffs Quiet and Basier.

Provisions a Shade Firmer ... Stocks of Ditto-Produce Movement of the Past Week.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of the Chicago banks so far in June show a heavy decline in transactions. The clearings of week before last were \$21,179,021; last week's were \$17,832,000. The business of the week ending June 9 was 9 3-10 per cent less than that of the corresponding week of last year, and that of last week exhibits a similar decrease of nearly 25 per cent. This is not an encouraging state of affairs, and the fact that it is the season of summer duffness does not make it any better. Business this June would not under ordinary circumstances be so much worse than that of June of last year. Some unusual causes not hard to find have intervened. The outburst of speculation that took place when war was declared in Europe was one of these. The operations on the Chicago Board of Trade of outsiders—farmers, merchants in country towns, and the like—were enormons. The lessons of prudence that were supposed to have been taught to every one by the panic were swept away in an instant, and dreams of sudden wealth took their place. The experience of nearly all was like that of the operators on the London Stock Exchange who speculated for a fall in securities. At first the gains were heavy, but a reaction in the market transmuted them into equally heavy losses. The losses in wheat and provisions have alone been serious enough to account for some of the thoughtful quiet that pervades this part of the country. But, apart from speculation, the war has utterly failed to create the demand for the products of the West that that pervades this part of the country. But, apart from speculation, the war has utterly failed to create the demand for the products of the West that was expected. Besides these causes, the financial policy of the Government has remained so undeveloped and appeared so uncertain the business men are unable to make calculations for the future on which they can depend. It is true in finance, as it is in war, that, as Napoleon said, one bad General is better than two good ones. Let the Government have a settled, well-known policy, understood by the public, even if it be not ideally perfect, rather than to fluctuate between several policies, no matter how good.

The demand for bank accommodations during the week was light, and not enough to absorb the loanable surplus of the banks.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks

o regular customers; on the street, the usual vari-tions on bank rates are made. New York exchange was sold between banks at

Corresponding week last
22,908, 394
1,921,941
THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

A Vienns letter, dated May 29, to the London
Economics, gives some information about the Russian
loan additional to that received by the cable:
The advances so long sought for by the Russian
Government have at last been found in Berlin. The
firm of Mendelssohn & Co., which has long been
the Russian Government's banking-house in Berlin, and which stands in intimate connection with
stieglitz in St. Fetersburg, has advanced a sum of
30,000,000 marks, in which, however, a Paris
banking-house has a part. The firm of Rothschild
refused to take part in the business; that of Stieglits, however, takes 5,000,000. The reserve of the
great banking-houses must have a very depressing
effect upon the Russian Government, all the more
us its intention of issaing 100,000,000 roubles gold
of the State debt at 5 per cent is generally known.

of the State debt at 5 per cent is generally known.

\*\*\*BECKTART SHERMAN'S OPINION ON THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York

\*\*Journal of Commerce states that Secretary Sher
man, in conversation on the silver question, char
acterised as excessively unwise a restoration of the

double standard as it existed before the act of 1873.

He declares that, in view of the financial condition

and national obligations of this country, and of

the action of the leading foreign nations in re
stricting the use of silver money, the unlimited

coinage and issue of the silver dollar would be a

financial absurdity.

cotton exports in april. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes a statement by counties and by ports, showing the quantities and values of cottons exported during the month of April last. It appears from it that the aggregate value of the cotton exports for that month was \$1,200,506, an increase of \$319,058 over the exports of April, 1876.

MINING EXCHANGES IN NEW YORK.

The committees of the American Mining Exchange and the New York Mining Exchange have agreed upon a basis of consolidation. The Stock

agreed upon a basis of consolidation. The stock Exchange promises, if the consolidation is made, to recognize the new Mining Exchange and allow it the monopoly of the business. The members of the New York Mining Exchange have eight days in which to approve the action of the Committee, and they will certainly support it.

GREENBACKS IN PHILADELPHIA. GREENBACKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that there is a continued demand for greenbacks by many of the Philadelphia banks, and some inconvenience is experienced in obtaining the amount of such currency as is required in business by their customers. Otherwise the money market is without special feature.

feature.

GERMAN COINAGE OF GOLD.

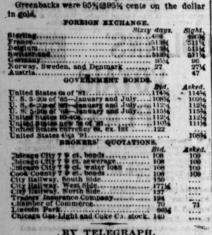
After a long discontinuance of the coinage of gold by the German mints, it has been again taken up by five of them. Mere then half a million of marks had been cained up to the last week in May.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104% 2105% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95% 295% cents on the dollar in gold.

FORDIGN EXCHANGE.



BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW JOHS.
To the Western Associated Press.
New Yors, June 18.—Gold opened at 105 and closed at 105%, with all sales to-day at these figures. Loaning rates 2, 1%, 2%, and 1 per cent per annum and 1-64 per cent until Monday.
Governments closed strong.
Hallread bonds firm.
State bonds enter.

Governments closed strong.

Railread bonds firm.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market has been irregular. At the operaing prices advanced on a report that the fast passenger trains would be taken off on Monday, and the fare to Chicago put back \$22, but later the market declined on a report that the fast passenger trains would be taken off on Monday, and the fare to Chicago put back \$22, but later the market declined on a report that eastward-bound freights were to be reduced to water rates, which are less than openhalf of those now charged by rail. After midday there was a recovery, with the exception of coal stocks, and the fimprovement continues till near the close, when prices declined is to it per cent in the general list, 1½ per cent in United States Express. New York Central fall off from 32 to 22,4 and sales were made at 90 k 200%, or diversed and sales were made at 90 k 200%, or diversed from 50 to 50%, Western Union from 60% to 60%, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Tom 34%, a 33%. Delaware & Hodson from 28 to 27%, Morris & Reser from 36 to 55%, and United States Express from 40% to 45%, and United States Express from 40% to 45%, and United States Express from 40% to 45%, and United States Express from 50% to 50%, western Union from 60% to 60%, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Tom 34%, a 33%. Delaware & Hodson from 28 to 27%, Morris & Reser from 36 to 55%, and United States Express from 40% to 45%, for the first of the Stock Exchange are matturing a plan for dealing in Government bonds for account as consols are deaft in at Landon.

Transactions aggregated 152,000 shares, eff

which 11,500 were New York Central, 55,600 Lake Shore, 3,500 Northwestern preferred, 6,500 Rock Island, 16,700 St. Paut, 4,500 Delaware & Hudson, 19,700 Delaware, Lackawama & West-Chinaware. ern. 5,600 Morris & Essex, and 213,300

Money market easy at 114@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.
Customs receipts, \$223,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$140,000.
Clearings, \$13,000,000.
The Brittanic took out to-day \$300,000 to

The Brittanic took out to-day \$300,000 in gold coin and \$140,000 in allver bars. Sterling quiet at 487@489\(\(^{\text{489}}\)\).

The weekly bank statement is a follows: Loans, decrease, \$1,089,000; legal tenders, increase, \$1,285,500; deposits, decrease, \$1,072,700; circulation, decrease, \$191,000; reserve, increase, \$464, 075. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81.... New Coupons, '67.... Coupons, '68.... New 5s.... Coupons, 68. 1109 Currepoles

New 58. 111

FTO-KS.

Western Union 60/8 Northwestern prd.
Quicksilver 189 C. C. & I.
Quicksilver preferred.
Facrine Mail. 189 Rock Island
Mariposs preferred. 189 Rock Island
Mariposs preferred. 281 Rock Island
Mariposs preferred. 381 Paul preferred.
Wells-Fargo. 87 Fort Wayne.
American Express 40/4 Torre Haute.
United States Express 46/4 Torre Haute.
Frie 6 C. & A. preferred.
Frie 8 C. & A. preferred.
Frie 8 C. & A. preferred.
Frie 9 C. & A. preferred.
Frie 140 D. L. & W. P. Island
Michigan Omiral 280/8 Missouri Facilic.
Union Pacific, stock. 67/4 Central Facilic bond
Union Pacific, stock. 67/4 Central Facilic bond
Illiaois Canifral 58/4 U. P. land-grant.
Northwestern 28/4 U. P. land-grant.
Northwestern 28/4 U. P. sinking-rand.
Northwestern 28/4 U. P. sinking-rand.

Tennessee, old. 43 Virginia, new...
Tennessee, new. 43 Virginia, old. 31 | SAN PRANCISCO. | Co. June 16. — The following are the sat the Stock Exchange: | 17 Justice | 856 | 64 Kentucky | 53 | 12 kenard | 224 | 21 kenard | 224 | 23 kenard | 224 | 23 kenard | 24 kenard | 24 kenard | 25 kenard | California ex. div.
Choliar...
Confidence...
Caledonia...
Crown Point.
Exchequer...
Gould & Curry...
Hale & Norcross...

FOREJON.
LONDON, June 18.—Consols, money and account. 04 11-16.

American securities—65s, 104%; '67s, '1064; 10-9s, 1094; new 5s, 107%; New York Central, 88; Erse, 614; preferred, 1594; Illinois Central, 574.

Paris, June 16.—Rentes, 104f 97%c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

Brant of a	area control			A TOWN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	
	187	7.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris		781	10,924	3, 355	
Wheat, bu		160	110,610	70,838	95, 018
Corn. bu	151.	590	152,032	92,072	307, 803
Oats, bu	37.	472	79, 746	37, 243	99, 424
Rve. bu	1	470	4.730	767	25,000
Barley, bu.,	6	177	4,040	400	
Grassseed, lbs.	62.	430	59, 784	4, 176	232, 620
Flaxseed, lbs			121,939	********	40,000
B. corn, 108		000	585	497	23, 550
C. meats. lbs	48	100	88, 100	903, 640	1, 236, 647
Beef, tcs			*******	4	73
Beef, bris				71	81
Pork, bris			70	1, 209	749
Lard, 108		785	60, 380	952,910	447, 100
Tallow. 158	46.	328	37, 765		60.0%
Butter, lbs		025	128, 757	175,810	114,695
Dr. hogs, No			4		
Live hogs, No.	9	072	16,694	4, 367	6,948
Cattle, No	- 5	316	2,578	2,888	3,716
Sheep, No		278	830		693
Hides, ibs		297		81,300	
Highwines, bris	1.55	-	220	30	* 62
Wool, lbs	278.	956	658, 470	151, 108	442,932
Potatoes, bu		288	1,384		2250
Coal, tons		108	7, 109	616	583
Hav. tons		77	90	10	40
Lumber, m	2	323	4,368	1,914	2, 397
Stringles, m		730	558	598	1, 223
Balt, bris		253		6,255	2,858
Poultry, coops	100	51	40	13, 200	E. O.K
Game, pkgs	1	25	40	.,	
Eggs. pkgs	1.0	868	778	104	364
	1	849	2,852	676	
Cheese, bxs	10.00	249	a,00a	50	2,000

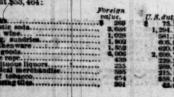
Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption, 6,913 bu wheat, 783 bu corn, 660 bu pats, 271 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 3 cars and 16,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do (9 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 76 cars and 11,600 bu linch-mixed, 8 cars new do, 9 cars new mixed, 220 cars and 14,500 bu No. 2 corn, 74 cars rejected do, 17 cars no grade (405 corn); 5 cars white oats, 17 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 do, 24 cars and 1,300 bu rejected 5, 600 bit No. 2 do., 2s cars and 1, 300 bit rejected do. 2 cars no grade (48 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 3 barley, 8 cars rejected do. Total (476 cars), 248, 000 bit. Inspected out, 40, 909 bu wheat, 115, 380 bu corn, 2, 725 bu oats, 2, 488 bit rye, 7, 890 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally The leading produce markets were generally less active Saturday, except wheat, and grain was easier, with little doing for shipment. The advices from other points were not particularly strengthening, and the weather was fine after the severe storm of the preceding evening, and reports from the country indicated that harvest operations were in progress with satisfactory prospects. There was little doing for shipment, outside of an arrangement to ship out some 4,500 tes lard. The trading was largely local. There was one small

allure in wheat.

The position of the market for domestic dry goods was essentially the same as on the preceding days of the week, nothing occurring to disturb the quiet hitherto prevailing, or to affect the steadings



\$12,615.23 GRAIN IN SIGHT. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in

ransit by rail, June 9, 1877: June 9, 1877: 1877: June 9. 4,413, 922 4,670, 607 10, 876, 741 10, 693, 509 2, 212, 546 2, 389, 862 60, 625 740, 585 586, 428 510, 747 .. 18, 284, 262 18, 391, 701 20, 982, 135 WHEAT FROM THE EAST INDIES.

WHEAT FROM THE EAST INDIES.

The same "authority" says:
There were on the 31st of May, 1877, on passage from British India 158, 688 quarters of wheat, could to 1,248, 704 bushels. The late annea beard caused the governing or alleviating for accept for the means of the governing of alleviating future famine. The northern provinces of lindia are situate in the wheat growing beit of the Northern Hemisphere, to which railways had been extended by Government aid, and during the prayalence of the famine the railway managers in deference to the Government established low rates of freight from the wheat-producing districts to the lower provinces. In 1875, when the famine ended there remained a surplus of a Cook to 1875 there was a largely incident of the country of the

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were moderately active for the summer season, and a shade firmer than Friday afterneon, though ranging lower than the regular seasion of that-day. Hogs were quoted firmer, and there was little change in the tone of Eastern advices. The following are the returns of packers and warehousemen of the stocks of the various descriptions of the product how hand in this city on the dates.

\*June 16, June 15, LJune 15, 1877. 1876. 1875. Clear pork, bris. 200 378
Mess pork, bris. 108,634 63,530
M. O. pork, bris. 108,634 63,530
M. O. pork, bris. 14,455
Family mess pork, bris. 4,455
Family mess pork, bris. 109
Extra prime pork, bris. 27,072
Extra prime pork, bris. 27,072
Extra prime pork, bris. 37,505
Extra prime pork, bris. 14,633
Extra prime 2, 272 43, 294 24, 044 2, 524 89, 360 325 5, 273, 000

Lard, steamed, tos. 27,072 39,975 43,294
S. P. hams, tes. 11,633 14,594
S. P. hams, tes. 3,785 28,000 84,390
B. Roon hams, pes. 3,785 28,000 84,390
D. S. shoutders, ibs. 728,742 1,908,135 5,273,000
Cumberland ades, ibs. 1,377,106 305,530
D. S. shoutders, ibs. 728,742 1,908,135 5,273,000
Long clear sides, ibs. 3,377,106 305,530
Short rib pides, ibs. 3,394,457
Bellies, ibs. 3,399,457
Bellies, ibs. 3,499,457
Bellies, ibs. 3,499,457
Bellies, ibs. 3,499,457
Bellies, ibs. 3,999,457
Belli

lard was nominal at logizage per low on second and proof regular.

MKATS—Were quiet but a shade firmer on sides. There was very little apparent demand for export, but there were some indications of quiet inquiry, and possibly transactions not made public. Sales were reported of 45,000 lbs shoulders at \$4.00 at 5.00 per 100 lbs; 30,000 los short fibs at \$6.00 select all and its logitude. The market closed at the following range of prices: set and 50 ces weet by Fried Hamf (15 tos) at 54c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Shoul Short Long Short derr., clears, clears,

6011.00 for mess; \$11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and \$20.50@21.00 for hams.
TALLOW — Was dull at 734@736c for city, and 7@ 734c for country.

734c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet and tame. The market was nominally unchanged, but it would have been impossible to sell any considerable quantities except at concessions. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters at \$8.50, and 500 bris spring jextras at \$8.75@10.00. Total, \$50 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.00@8.75; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.50@9.50; medium 40, \$8.00 @8.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.50; medium 40, \$8.50 @9.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.50; medium 40, \$7.50@7.50; spring extras, \$9.50@7.60; choice spring superfines, \$5.00@5.50; medium do, \$4.50@5.50. Rye flour, \$4.75@5.50;

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL- Was steady at \$2.0462.16.

BROOM-OORN- Was quiet and firmly held by dealers. Following are the quotations: Green hurl, 68 7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 526c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 546806c; red tipped, with do, 54516c; red do, 5c; inside brush, 425c; medium to choice stalk braid, 5655c; inferior brush, 43625c; crocked do, 324c.

BUTTER-A fairly active and firm market was witnessed. Shippers, as well as the home trade, bought renerously and at quite at strong prices as prevailed on any day of the week. The following quotations are

furnished: Choice yellow, 17622e; medium to good, 13613c; inferior to common, sellic.

BAGGINO-Prices remain as before, but the market for cotton scamicas goods displayed rather more strength than at the beginning of the week. We for cotton seamless goods displayed rather more strength than at the beginning of the week. We still quote: Stark A. 29c: Montaun, 29c: Perfless, 22c: Lewiston, 20c: Otter Creek. 19c; American, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14@16c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24%c.

CREESE—In the cheese market no change was aporent. Trade continues without much sufunction and the prevalent feeling is still depressed. Sales were noted at 9/4610%c for good to choice full groums, and at 6.8c for skims.

COAL—Dealers reported a fair demand for anthracito and bituminous varieties at nominally steady prices. We quote: Lackwaman, e.g., 85.75; do nut and range, 86.00; Blossburg, 88.50; Briar Hill, 85.59; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.00; Hilms, 85.50-4.25; dartherrie, 48.50; Indiana block. 84.8064.75.

EGGS—Were steady at 100 He; guaranteed packages brought 10.4c Hills that the subjected to any change. Trade was astisfactorily active and previous prices were uniformly well sustained. We quote: No. 1 white-fish, per byt. 84.5064.00; trout, 83.507. No. 1 shore extra, 812.00 e12.25; family mackerel, 45-01, 84.7565.00; No. 1 belong mackerel, 45-01, 84.7565.00; No. 1 belong that hills hore kits, large, 81.2568.807; No. 2 belong \$1.500.00; summer-cured codish, 38.50; Georgie a codash, 85.006.80; Lours and Lerring, polit, bris, 88.00; do. 36.00; bris, 83.208.50; Labrador herring, spitt, bris, 88.00; do. 36.00; summer-cured codering, per box 25c; Columbia River salmon, 45-bris, 82.01; and herring, per box 25c; Columbia River salmon, 45-bris, 82.01; and per prices. We again quote: We again quo

gian herring, bria, \$16,00; smoked hallbut, 10c; scaled herring, per box 25c; Columbia River salmon, xi-bri; \$8,25.
FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was quiet at former prices. We again quote:
Fronzies—Dates, 6st 9c; 6s; syvers, 9611c; Turkish prunces, old. 767/sc; do, new, xi-sisker raisins, layering the control of the contr acain quoted steady for most lines. Below are the quotations:

HICE—Carolina, 769ct Louisiana, 656754c.
COFFERS—O. G. Java, 2816250c; Java, No. 2, 266
27c; choice to fancy Rio, 24166245c; good to prime, 28162445c; common to fair, 24166245c; good to prime, 2816245c; common to fair, 24166245c; crossing, 106
195c; Singapore Java, 24625c.
StGARS—Fatent cut loat, 12366125c; crushed, 12566; granulated standard, 1256c; powdered, 1256
125c; granulated standard, 1256c; powdered, 1256
125c; granulated standard, 1256c; powdered, 1256
125c; crushed, 125665c; and 14058.
126c; crushed, 125665c; common sirup, 456
50c, extra do, 55658c. New Oritans monsses, choice, 55685c; do prime, 60685c; common to good, 52658c; common molasses, 45650c; black strap, 40642c; casela, 25626c; poppor, 166165c; nutmegs, 31,0561.10; Calcutta ginger, 105611c.
SoArs—True Bine, 54c; German mottled, 66654c; see; Peach Biossom, 7c; savon Imperial, 5560c; Ban-18.

Gree Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 54,60c; Banner, 6c.

HA, Durang Banner, 7c; Savon Imperial, 54,60c; Banner, 6c.

HA, Was quiet. There was a light inquiry for timely for the control of the contr

less active. Saie was made of 100 brie at \$1.07 per gallon.

OLLS—There was a decline of 3c in Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil, with which exception no price-changes were noted. A quiet business was doing at the annexed range of prices; Carbon, 110 deg. test. 1536; do, Illinols legal test, 150 deg., 189c; snow white, 150 test, 209c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 209c; extra lard oil, 78c; No. 1, 88c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 78c; bolied, 78c; whale, win-ter-bleached, 78c; sperm, \$2.00; neats-foot oil, stricty pure. \$1.0561.10; do, extra. \$520; uniters oil, 50c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 33 grav., 5c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 37 leg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 35c, natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20e235c.

POULTRY—Was dull at \$2.75e3.25 for chickens and descrot unitex. POULTRY—We dull at \$2.75@3.25 for chickens and 7@8c for turkeys.

POTATOES—Were in fair request and firm. The offerings of new potatoes were larger, but they brought quotations. Old stock is scarce, and Peachblows are higher. Peachblows \$2.00@2.25 see but: Early Rose, \$1.40-81.50; new potatoes, \$6.50@7.00 per br).

SEEDS—Buckwheat was stronger, being fin good demand, with very light offerings. Timothy and Hungarian were in request and firm, but the measur offerings prevented trading. Clover and millet were dull: Timothy, \$1.00@1.50; clover, \$6.00; fax, \$1.60@1.50; thungarian, 40@55c; millet, 40@55c; buckwheat, \$1.45@1.50.

\$1.50.

\$A1.T—Was in moderate request and steady at \$1.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.5\$; dairon, without bags, \$3.5\$; dairon, and the steam arket there was little that is new to note. There is a gradually increasing demand, and, with the exception of old Japa, which are weak, the market has a firm tone. We quoted

CHICAGO.

Total.
Same week in 1876
Last week
Week before last.
Saipments—
Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday.
Friday. 2,859 4,180 2,584 4,580 21, 872 17, 561 16, 398 20, 145 51, 786 91,128 81, 451 71, 809 1,117 1,200 234 3,143 3,746 3,154 5,830 237 2,888 4,387 237

The position of the marked for domestic dry day of the week, anching occarring to disturb the quies thirteen powering, or to affect the steadings of the previous of the week, anching occarring to disturb the quies thirteen powering, or to affect the steadings of the week, anching occarring to disturb the quies thirteen powering or to affect the steadings of the week, anching occarring to disturb the quies the powering of the week at stricts and a study of the week and the powering of the week at the powering of the study of the week and the powering of the study of the week and the powering of the week at the powering of the week at the powering of the week and the powering of t

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active Saturday morning and quiet during the rest of the day. The offerings were small, and chiefly of inch lumber, which was soon taken by retailers. Piece stuff sold slowly at \$8.00 for standard Manistee or Ludington, and lower grades were quoted at \$7.509.775. Common furth ranges in price from \$8.508.50 and fair to good at \$10.00612.50. Lath, \$1.25, and shingles, \$2.0082.20. Lumber freights were steady at \$1.00 for Muskegon and \$1.23 for Manistee or Menomines, Ludington, \$1.126.

A gentleman who has just returned from Menomines states that rain fell there nine hours last Friday, and lumbermen now feal much encouraged over the prospect for getting out the logs. A few days ago it was estimated that two-third of the crop onthird would be obtained; now probably a good portless of the re-

Fencing.
Common boards. 12 feet. 12
Common boards. 14 to 18 feet. 12
Dimension stuff. 12 to 18 feet. 13
Dimension stuff. 22 to 30 feet. 13
Small timber. 6341 to 838. 14
Fickets. rough Pickets. 8-levet. 40
Fickets. Felect. dressed and headed. Shingles, 'A" standard........ Shingles, 'A" choice to extra. Dry shingles, 15c extra. BY TELEGRAPH.

No. 2, 278.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring, No. 1, 13a; No. 2, 11s 8d; s
white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club, No. 1, 12
11d; No. 2, 12s 2d. Corn-No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2,
23s 3d.

PROVISIONS-PORK, 55s. Lard, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—2:50 p. m.—PROVISIONS—PORK,

Trade:

Liverrool, June 18-11 a. m.-Flour, 27628a.

Wheat-Spring, 11s 36613s; white, 12s 23612s of; cith, 12s 64612s ild. Cora, 23s 3623s od. Pork. 55s.

Liverrool, June 16-2 p. m.-Pork, 54s. Rest unchanged.

Londox, June 16.-Liverrool-Wheat defressed; California cith, 12s 36 412s 10d; California white, 12s 36 612s 6d; spring, 12s 1dd; 13s od. Cora steadly held.

Mark Lank-dargoes of coast-Wheat rather easier.

Corn ateady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier.

AMERICAN CITIES.

General American dull and nominal; Rusia sheeting, 196861; American dull and nominal; American dull and nomi

NAILS-Unchanged.

St. Louis, June 16.—Cottox—Quiet and unchanged. Flour—Weak.
Grain—Wheat dull and lower: No. 2 red fall, \$1,75; No. 3 do, \$1.0341.03 cash; \$1.3401.05 July. Corn inscitive and lower: No. 2, mixed, 43940345 cash; 4334 64394 cash; 4334 cash; 4344 cash; 4

gust. 4346.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; clear rib, 86.40; shoulders, \$4.75; ham., \$8.7549.00. Lard—Steam, new, \$8.45 bid. \$8.50 aakud.

CATELE—38.7549.00. Hoos—Steady at \$4.2544.50; receipts, 1.600 head.

DRY GOODS NEW YORK, June 16.—Business moderate with rack-ing-nouses. Accuts confinue to make liberal deliver-ies of heavy-weight woolons to the clothing trade. Brown sheetings and low-grade bleached cottoms well solid up and firm. Frints in funited demand. Against

the Indiana presty closely and took a great interest in them, and in every instance where schools had been opened the Indians were found to fearn readily. But the canse why there is no greater success in educating Indians is that, while educating them among their own tribes, they only attend school a few hours, and the rest of the time is seen in learning all their old aboriginal manners and customs. I think it next to impossible to try and educate them up to the standard of the winter, and let them at the same time reside with their tribe, who retain all their aboriginal customs. It does seem astonishing that in all this great country there is not a public college to educate an indian in. However willing some enlightened indians (and I know there are many the are even living in a wild, savage state) might be to allow their children to be sent to some institution that I am aware of. So far as my personal experience goes I am quite satisfied with my periment, and during the six years that I have the little son of the "Sons of Forest" in my charge I have never known him tell a lie, or have the slightest inclination to steal, or do anything in an underhand way, or, as some would call it, act a la' Indicane. In his manners he is politic and respectful, and has sufficient tast to win the admiration and I me. PETROLEUM. TURPENTINE.

Liverpool, June 16.—Cotton—Firm et 6.5-16@6!dd; sales 12.000 bales; specialtion and export, 2.000 bales; American, 8.000.

Birradstupps.—California white wheat, 12s 2del12s 6d; do olds, 12s 6del12s 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western apring, 13s. Flour—Western canal, 27s6623s. Cornewestern inlead, 23s 3de21s 6d. Oats—American, 3sc 3sc 4de21s 6d. Oats—American, 3sc 4de21s 6d. Prime mess beef. Soc. Lard—American, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 35s; short do. 37s.

Tallow—40s 6d. Primoleum—10s 6d; short do. 3fs. Compon. 5dd; pale, 13d. Livers of the American, 6ds. Lard—Merican, 6ds. Lard—Merican, 6ds. Lard—Merican, 6ds. London, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Antweiff, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Antweiff, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Tade:

Liverpool, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Antweiff, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Antweiff, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; Liverpool, June 16.—Primoleum—10s 6d; L

NEW YORK, June 16.—Corron—Market dull at 11% 61146; futures barely steady: June, 11.68 e11.67c; July, 11.72911.73c; Angust, 11.82c; September, 11.79c; October, 11.49c; November, 11.30c; December, 11.33@11.34c; January, 11.47811.08c; Fubruary, 11.62211.64c; March, 11.77611.79c.

FLOUE—Steady, with moderate business doing; receipts, 8,000 bris; No. 2, 83.5025.00; super State and Western, 85.7526.25; common to good extra 26.5026

FLOUR—Steady, with moderate business doing; receipts, 8,000 bris; No. 2, \$3,5095.00; super State and Western, \$5,7596.25; common to good extra, \$6,5096.6.60; good to choice, \$6,6596.75; white wheat extra, \$6,8096.700; fancy, \$7,6596.00; extra Ohio, \$6,3098.50; St. Louis, \$8,6596.25; Minnesots patent process, \$7,75911.00. Rye four steady at \$4,2595.25. Conn-Mrat—Western, \$2,5093.30. Gnain—Wheat—Market dull, and slightly in buyers' favor; No. 2 (bloage spring hell at \$1,63 61.64; \$1.02 bid; No. 2 Milwaukee, hospinally, \$1,0791.88; Xo. Milwaukee, \$1,51, Rye—Market dull, and extra the state of the st

bil. Bacon caner at 55, 409-45, 501 ft. 1800 and 1800 and

FROVISIONS—Quiet; clear rib, 86. 80; shoulders, \$4.75; hams, \$8.7589.00. Lard—Steam, new, \$8.45 bid, \$8.50 aked.

CATTLE—\$5.7589.00. Louisville.

Louisville, June 18.—Corrox—Firm at 1136e.
FLOUR—Uniet and weak; nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—None here. Corn—Market dull; white, Jet; mixed, 53c. Hye dull at 80.0322.00. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 46c; clear rib, 862.746. Bare on dull and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 1046e lic. Lard—Market dull; sls. 5002 14.00. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 46c; clear rib, 862.746. Bare on dull and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 1046e lic. Lard—Market dull; clear rib, 862.746. Bare on dull and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 1046e lic. Lard—Market dull; clear rib, 862.

Whitsky—Steady and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 1046e lic. Lard—Market dull; choice leaf there, 1056.

New Orleans, June 18.—Conn—In fair demand; mixed, 62c; white, 53c.

Conn—Mark—Dull, weak, and lower at \$2.50.

Roston, June 18.—Flours—steady and firm with a fair demand.

Boston, June 18.—Flours—steady and firm with a fair demand.

Osweso, June 18.—Flours—steady and firm with a fair demand.

Osweso, June 18.—Grain—Wheat neglected and nominial. By offered the process of the school. Now, in fairness to this oppressed race, I consider it proper to state that in every respect he is the very best boy iff the school. Now, in fairness to this oppressed race, I consider it proper to state that in commend for options; sales of 6 one by issue account of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied in the process of the properson of the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied in the properson of the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cleven years on the Pacific coast I studied of cl

WILMINGTON. June 16. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE -

THE CURRENCY.

Secretary Sherman's Policy of Legal-Tender Contraction—An Impending Financial Crisis—Can It Be Averted?

to steal or do anything in an underhand veror, as some would call it, act a is Indicane. In his manners he is politic and respectful, and ha sufficient tact to win the admiration and I may say, affection of all those with whom he comes in contact. I can recommend others to try the same experiment, and try and do something the this oppressed race in this land of liberty. It does seem strange that you have a magnificent institution in Washington for the education of the black African, and none for the "noble Red man," blue true native of this land. To say that there are not matter worthy of education would be an outrage, at there are many tribes who have always been peaceable towards the white man; but as a rule the United States Government does little or nothing for those Indians who behave them selves. On the Rio Grande in New Mexico can be found Indians who live in cities and also the Zunis, who for centuries have lived in cities, and, to a certan extent, lire like civilized people. Certainly they are as described in the line of the same changes of education as the colored man. I am willing to admit that the Indian is bad enough, but he need some defender of his oppressed race.

C. GENTILE Contraction—An Impending Financial
Crisis—Can It Be Averted?

Sufficient has been revealed of the purposes of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of resumption measures to leave no doubt that his acts must soon begin to have a very important effect upon the working of our financial machinery.

His arrangements with the Loan Syndicate provide for the sale of \$15,000.000 of bonds within the present and two following months: the proceeds of such sales—whether in the form of gold, or of legal-tenders, or of both—to be taken into the Treasury and held intact until the day of resumption. Last month he sold a like proportionale amount of bonds for the same purpose. How far the Secretary intends to continue these operations at the same rate is one of those things which he thinks the public have no occasion to know in advance. All we know is, that Mr. Sherman opens his programme with sales of bonds, for redemption purposes, at the rate of \$6,000,000 per month for the first four months; and as the term for these operations cover twenty months, and at this rate would argregate \$100,000,000, it is perhaps reasonable to conclude that \$5,000,000 per month is intended to be the average extent of these transactions. If the Secretary contemplated confining himself to the terms of the Resumption act, and simply increasing the stock of coin owned by the Government to \$90,000,000 or \$100,000,000, then his sales of bonds need not exceed more apparent that he has determined upon enforcing a contraction of the legal-tender circulation, contrary to what he declared in the Senate the Resumption act allowed. It is now stated (and, upon direct inquiry at the Treasury, we find the report confirmed) that, as one means of accomplishing contraction the Receive which have been taken out of it at different times to be redeomed, in pursuance of what is known as the '80 per cent clause' of the Resumption act, which, of course, amounts to a contraction to that extent of the legal-tender formal. BAILROAD TIME TABLE

sumption act; which, of course, amounts to a contraction to that extent of the legal-tender circulation.

From what already appears, therefore, as to the Secretary's purposes, it is very evident that his operations must immediately begin to involve a withdrawal of gold and legal-tenders from the banks at the joint rate of \$5,000,000 per month. These withdrawals will come mainly, in the first instance, out of the banks of this city; the gold portion, which no doubt will constitute the bulk, must come entirely out of our local banks, as almost the only depositories of coin owned by the public. It thus becomes a very serious question: In what condition are the banks to support this coming drain? The last weekly return of the Associated Banks showed that they hold \$55,000,000 of legal-teaders and \$19,000,000 of specie,—in all \$74,400,000 of lawful money.

Were \$18,500,000 in excess of the amount required by law; and the exhaustion of that surplus indicates the point at which the Secretary's operations would begin to produce panicky effects. It is to be kept in mind that, about the beginning of September, the banks of the interior begin to draw upon their New York agents for currency to facilitate the marketing of the crops. Between the middle of September and the close of ine year, the decrease of legal-tenders in the banks from this natural drain was, in 1876 \$25,000,000, With the prespect of large crops at high prices, the outflow this year can hardly be expected to be less than \$25,000,000 and may acasily exceed that amount. Now, adding to this natural efflux of legal-tenders, beginning with September, the Treasury withdrawals of gold and greenbacks at the rate of \$5,000,000 and may we expect to find the banks as about the middle of next fail? On the verge of about the middle of next fail? On the verge of No other road runs these celebrated cars west of Chia-Depot corner of Well and Kinzle-sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LIVE.
Picket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Sirect Depot.
Leave. Arriva.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. .. \*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. .. † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive. Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex "12:50 p. m. " 3:40 a. S. Louis & Springfield Ex...." 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Telest Office, SS South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at Depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. of financial opinion in this city; and, unless he modifies the dangerous features of his programme, he will soon raise such a general hossility as will render him powerless to administer the affairs of the Treasury. We made this statement advisedly, and as the result of a careful canvass of the most competent and conservative opinion of this centre, which possibly Mr. Sherman may altimately and its feature and conservative opinion of this centre, which possibly Mr. Sherman may altimately and its statement. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second ... Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. ompetent and conservative opinion of this c CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive. Mail (vin Main and Air Line). 7:45 a. m \* 6:55 p. m.
Special Fast Express. 1:30 p. m \* 7:40 p. m.
Kasamazoo Accommodation. 3:45 p. m \* 10:15 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m \$:30 a. m.
Night Express. 1\*9:00 p. m \* 8:60 a. m. FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Mail and Express. \$300 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. Pacific Express. \$4.20 p. m. \$8:00 a. m. † 8:00 a. m. † 9:00 p. m. † 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st. Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

Moraing Express. | 4.50a. m. | 5.40a. m.
past Line. | 9.30p. m. | 6.60p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS 2. 2.
Depat corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West 555. 

CHICAGO, ROCK IBLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAN
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, SJ Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arriva Omaha Leavenwith & Atch Ex 10:15 a.m. 4:00 a.m. Peru Accommodation 5:00 p.m. 8:35 1 B. Night Express 110:00 p.m. 8:35 1 B. KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Repot, foot of Lake-st.

Ind'nap'lis & Cinci'nati Day Ex Indianapolis & Cin. Night Ex. 8:00 p. m 7:30 & E. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From My. Depoi, corner of Clinton and Carcoll att.

Depart. Arriva.

Ind nap'lis a Cinef nati Day Ex 6:40 a. m. 8:10 c. m. ne'napolis a Cinefu. Night Ex 8:00 p. in. 7:20 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 8:10 c. m. LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH STEAMERS

THE BLACK

The Placer and Quartz

ary of Coppe Hostilities --- Repo

Big-Horn R

Wild Horses-Senator The First Court in

Special Correspondence of Danbwood, Black Hilfs, Junger varied may have been the old man, yet be tells as that was and swiftly passes into the amprise. All have probably at mule wonderment at the child aparest for a moment its child the wandering, careless eyes co

the guich-mines of which riems, and the ledges of which per ten-stamp mill; and abore core of miles square of unpravine. Once here, the geologistand perplexed before the state Hills, and their mineral deg When the age of the Black-considered, the undeveloped country is no surprise; and in the sade explanation of the cantion country is no surprise; and in the ready explanation of the caution in former letters spoken to the TRIBURNE of this country. And, fifte men about, and listen to it has many duly leaving. I find a a the thought that they can pois sentence of mine which, on should have misled them.

The opening for prospectors

The opening for prospectors this 19 was not to be nat, and they revenue which they began chopping we Gradeally a pretense of a cable tools were bought, and fina cattle, with which they livering wood to the size are in a fair way of success. Be and that the mere lack of owner, which to have begun would har jorsly of men't Hundreds of sur is must be remembered, in special to the state of the state is must be remembered, in specific that the mineral belt, so for as y ficiently to give employment to broad one. Very many very viocened, and, being owned by the who are very frequently men will remain thus unproductive un throught in to work the produce months hence, the demand for himse greater than at present.

THE MINES.

THE MINES.

are assuming an importance and valt prised even the "old settlers." Tupidly opened, and as rapidly does crosse. There is now exhibited scales in the window of Brown & The scales in the window of Brown & The scales in the window of Brown & The scales in the vindow of Brown & The scales in the window of Brown & The scale in the vindow of Brown & The scale in the window opposite Aundred and fifty-aims and one-kel weekly clear-up of the Golden Gate. \$2,000. These mines are worked on stamp mill, and are not exceptional are doing as well, and scores of other scales in the scale of the mill, and are or exceted.—there being but mo operation in the an best there will be, perhaps, a dosen atton within thirty days.—three have day. There are upwards of 400 at the foot-hills, each of from two cases and the will be an exceptional attention with the foot-hills, each of from two cases are attention of the control of the con

ME TABLE.

Leave. | Arrive. Leave. | Arrive,

. 10:00a. m. 4:00p. m. . s:csp. m. \*11:00s. m. .. † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 7:00 s. m kee. Tickets for St. Paul her vis Madison and Prairis LaCrosse, and Winons.

foot of Twenty-second-st. olph-st., pear Clark. Leave, Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 17:50 a. m. 18:40 a. m. 17:50 a. m. 18:40 a. m. 17:50 a. m. 18:40 p. m. 18:40 p. m. 17:50 a. m. 18:30 p. m. 18:30 p QUINCY BAILBOAD.

| Leave. | Arrive. or • 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. or • 4:15 p.m. •10:40 a.m. ty • 9:80 a.m. • 4:25 p.m. ty • 9:30 p.m. • 7:05 a.m. \*10:30 a.m. \* 3:40 p.m. L RAILBOAD. outherst corner of Rar and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

\* 7:45 a. m \* 6:55 p. m. \* 4:30 p. m \* 7:40 p. m. \* 3:45 p. m \* 10:15 a. m. 6 5:15 p. m § 8:00 a. m. \* 6:00 p. m ? 6:60 a. m. CHICAGO BAILWAY. nd Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. 6:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 4:20 p. m. † 6:30 a. m. † 5:00 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. Building, foot of Mon-lark at. Palmer House, sposition Building), Leave. Arrive.

8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. GAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. 7:50 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m.

Carroll-sts., West Side.
Depart. Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m PACIFIC BATLEDAD.

d Sherman sta. Ticket
sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

LINE. Depart. Arrive. 8:00 p. m 7:90 s. m

Depart. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. GATION.

Treaty and m. Treaty and m. Sunday and m. Sunday a care

THE BLACK HILLS. a End Country for People Out

The Placer and Quartz Mines-Discov ary of Copper-Ore.

aprevements --- Agriculture --- Indian Hostilities -- Reports from the Big-Horn Region.

Wild Horses-Senator Spencer's Party-The first Court in the Hills.

special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Dishwood, Diack Hills, June 7, 1877.—Reverse varied may have been the experience of the old may, ret he tells us that each day, as it comes and swiftly passes into the bygone, brings some exprise. All have probably at some time stood in the wonderment at the child upon the knee, as it is to be wondering, careless eyes comes a look of wiscome as the question is gravely asked you which the windom gathered in your long life entitles you to answer. The child at your knee has green to your own level, and, as it ur. Strange it is, that for so many years the Hills have been unexplored, and all their vast wealth un-lears. Difficult it is to think that within five

as girdn-mines of waited yield about per day per ten-stamp mill; and about which are still cores of miles equare of unprospected hill and mile. Once here, the geologist and mineralogist mand perplexed before the strange formation of

in framer letters spoken to the renders of The functor of this country. And, as I see the many fit men about, and listen to the maledictions of the many daily leaving. I find a Reen satisfaction in as thought that they can point to no word or estate of mine which, on a careful study, mond have misled them.

The opening for prospectors is yet good, but miss.

about a dozen, hive both here for several months. They are fat, and their coats are glossy as taough under they began chopping wood by the cord. Grainally a pretense of a cabin was creeted, took were bought, and finally a yoke of cattle, with which they are now deliring wood to the stamp-mills, and after fair way of success. But is it not apparate that the mere lack of ownership of an ax with which they began would have deterred a majority of men's limited to go the fair and the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to have begun would have deterred a majority of men's limited to go the fair and the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to go the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to go the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to go the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to go the mineral beit, so for as yet developed suffertive to go the suffertive to go the

the utility carried to the summing of the mile, the utility of produce was fortunes. In the old mining sumies of California, after the placers were extended, attention was turned to the hills, and these was obtained the richer harvest of the two. The fill-tops here are mostly covered by a deep all, in much of which, on the lops of the mountains, is found colors which, under the hydraulic system, will pay well; and I believe that very many the hills will eventually be piped off with great join. This soil on these hills is a peculiar feature, and most likely largely a sedimentary depost. The presence of gold therein is difficult to account for, and each may have a theory of his own on the subject.

true guartz mines

are assuming an importance and value which surpice even the 'old settlere." They are being rapidly opened, and as rapidly does their value increase. There is now exhibited on the massive cales in the window of Brown & Thurn's banking the window of Brown & Thurn's banking the window of Brown & Thurn's banking the standard and fitty ana and one half conce. The resily clear-up of the Golden Gate Mine is about 1000. These mines are worked each by a tension of the massive countries and of the will give a nod account of themselves when mills in common of the second of the seven mills are concerned. There being but seven mills are rested,—there being but seven more in operation in the entire Hills; in these will be, perhaps, a dozen more in operation while thirty days,—three having arrived to-day. There are upwards of 400 "bull"-teams at the foot-hills, each of from two to ten yoke; the all write. Main street is taken possession of whate-tests indeen with grain. There are upwards of a score of these wagons, each drawn by in yots of cottle, driven each by one; "whacker." Its mittle have been fifteen hours in the yole whom the second of the street is brilliand with their man, and the load reports of the transa.

A new DISCOVERY. THE QUARTZ-MINES

"whackers" wnips, and the air blue with the tennes.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

In the banks of the beautiful Niobrara, or Running Water Creek, a few miles this side of Larana has recently been discovered a ledge of Peack opper ore so called from its brilliant pristant tolors). The ledge is said to be many feet in the same with lime walls, and to carry from 36 to per cent of copper. W. J. Colburn, a mintage and assayer, who has recently visited then new discoveries, informs me that this ore is bound there in vast quantities; that several locama have been made, and several tops of ore are at the dump. A short distance above, on the same same, the same gentleman found fine surface includes of coll.

The same gentleman found fine surface inlines of eas.

Under the impetus of the rich yield and promise
of the mines, the whole face of the country

B RAPIDLY CHANGING.

A ball-dozen saw-mills running day and night
trapidly denuding the Hills of their fine timber.

The heautiful, refreshing green is slowly changhe stem recks are bored, to the russet-gray of
the maturer age. And here and there one sees a
reat sed sol or a broad trail down the ranged
that he mines are; and the red iron tinge of
the seatter of the colored all a coost, and has orawled
taward. Along the guiches, and in the numtings the Hills, are apringing up cottages, stores,
the mines are direction, and, before you

beautiful parks scattered everywhere another the Hills, are apringing up cottages, stores, and the hills, are apringing up cottages, stores, and another the hills are applied up cottages, stores, and in since any direction, and, before you make it you are at some one of the multitude with the country; in fact, one must be useful indeed if he do not pass them by before whether the country; in fact, one must be useful indeed if he do not pass them by before what are rapidly giving way to quite presente on the state of the paint with the paint and the paint a

Crook City, Redwater, and Spearlish, until away west, like a low-hung, dark cloud, lay what I supposed to be the mountains of the Pewder-River country.

AGRICULTURE.

The prairies all about the Hills are of surpassing richness, watered by the many streams having; their source in the Hills. Of a rich loanay soil, they are perfectly attapted to the parposes of the furmer and stock-raiser. From this source will this season be furnished the hav required by the Hills population, the price of which is now \$30 per ton; and also much produce. In the beautiful Red Water and Spearfish Valleys is being callivated a large amount of vegetables, and some little corn and herey; and the prairie for miles along these streams is staked and claimed by "squatturs." There are two drawbacks which these hardy, adventurous fellows have to encounter: one, the indians; the other, grasshopers.

About the junction of the Spearfish, Red Water, and Belle Fourche River has long been a favorite bunting-place with the indians. Lying adjacent to the Hills, beautiful to the eye, rich in all kinds of mountain and prairie rame, they cliung to this section tenselously last fail, and it cost many a ploneer his life before a foothold was gained so firm that it displaced the moccasin-trail of the Reds. And recent outrages tell us that, with the advent of the hunting-season, they again return to these favorite haunts. A few days since, two men were found dead and scalped on Rapid Creek. A little later, two more were killed and scalped, and their pask-animals driven off, so near a large party of others that the rifle-shots were heard. And sgrain, aday or two later, the ranchmen were surprised to find a broad swath moved through their waving fields, where a party had filed off toward the yellowstone. From the trail made by the dealing, and ayer two later, the ranchmen were surprised to find a broad swath moved through their waving fields, where a party had filed off toward the yellowstone. From the trail made by the deviles, while, with every new excursi

we would turn out a force in a few hoars that would externimite them, if permitted. Again I suggest to small parties crossing the plains, to be watering mill; and about which are still of miles aquare of unprospected hill and Once here, the geologist and mineralogist perplexed before the stranze formation of its, and their mineral deposits.

a the age of the Black-Hills settlements is stred, the undeveloped condition of the ris no surprise; and in this will be found a axplanation of the caution with which I have mer letters spoken to the renders of Taix and fisten to the maledictions of av daily leaving. I find a near satisfaction in ought that they can point to no word or set of mine which, on a careful study, have misled them.

opening for prospectors is yet good, but a hard of money, as first is imperatively required a state of row weeks, and a fund of enders which make the order of the stamp and not possess. I know of two as who arrived "broke" a few weeks since. Any search satisfaction they began chopping wood by the cord. They are now decay were bought, and finally a yoke of with which they are now decay would have deterred a martie the meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter lack of ownership of an a with to have begun would have deterred a martie meter

No-Wood Creek, which heads many miles higher in the mountains than is shown on any published map. This creek, and its numerous intersecting canons and tributaries, will be thoroughly prospected to its mouth. A due-east ride will then be taken to the mountains; thence along their inner slope to the vicenity of Cloud Peak. The expedition will then face toward the setting sun, and four days' ride will carry it to the Stinking-River and Heart-Mountain country; thence westerly again to the head of the National Park. All this, if permitted by S.-B., who swears by the Great Spirit that he will defend this country till the last brave has turned his moccasins up to the say. Each member of the party will have, besides a riding-horse, a pack-mule, sixty days' provisions, 500 rounds of fixed ammunition, etc., etc. Your correspondent has chosen for the long ride a fleet-footed, mettled black, who is said to understand Indian signs like an old scout, and to have shown them his heels in many a fierce race. Valuable qualities in an Indian bountry.

shown them his heels in many a fierce race. Valuable qualities in an Indian country.

Justice Bennett. of the Supreme Court of Dakota, opened the first Court in the Hills, at this city, on the 5th linst. The court-room was the upper story of the Post-Office building,—a weak and filmsy affair indeed. Early in the morning Sheriff Seth Bullock had notified the numerous members of the Ear that they would be required to bring their own "stools," or stand up. Accordingly, as the hour of 10 o'clock approached, there were to be seen, wending their way to Court, ex-Judgos and Attorney-Generals, ex-Senators and M. C.'s. each the bearer of his own seat.

The Court entered; the usual "Hear ye! hear ye!" was proclaimed; and the Court announced that motions for admission to the Bar were in order, and upwards of fifty stepped forward and were licensed. During the day, the court-room—as a emiminal case was brought on for trial-filled with spectators, when the floor was felt sensibly to be sinking; a partition dividing off one corner as a jury-room narted from the rafters, and fell in upon the crowd. The Court ordered the Sheriff to clear the room; but his services were not needed, as the crowd instinctively rushed out. The entire session will be consumed with criminal business, and the log-cabin used as a jail will not then be entirely depopulated. Into this log-cabin, but about fourteen feet square, are crowded nearly two-score prisoners of the most desperate class. Among them are placed two resolute gnards, and an additional guard outside, at all times,—they being doubled at night.

Judge B. has the unqualified respect of the good citizens, and has shown himself an able Judge.

Link.

Population of the United Kingdom.

London Times, May 29.

The Registrare' returns, which have now been convolved for 1876, show that in that was the

Population of the United Kingdom.

London Times, May 29.

The Registrase' returns, which have now been completed for 1876, show that in that year the birth-rate in the United Kingdom was 31.8 per 1,000 of the cestimated population; in England the rate rose to 38.5, and in Scotland to 35.9, but in Ireland the registras show only 26.4 births per 1,000 persons living. The returns for Scotland state that 8.6 per cent of the births in that country were illegitimate; in the mainland rural districts as many as 10.5 per cent. A new return how introduced, relating to the eight principal towns of Scotland, shows that in 1876 the rate of illegitimate births to the number of the possible mothers of such children (i. e., unmarried women, including widows, between 15 and 45 years of age) ranged from 1.06 per cent in Kadiaburg to 2.57 per cent in Aberdeen; it was 2.31 per cent in the great City of Glasgow. The death-rate in the United Kingdom in 1876 was as low as 90.4 per 1,000 persons living; 23 per 1,000 both in England and in Scotland, but only 17.4 in Ireland. The number of persons married in 1876 in England was migher than in any year except 1873 and 1874, but the ratio, which was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population showed a slight further decline from the high ratios of 17.5 and 17.6 in those two years; in Scotland the number for 1876 has only once been exceeded,—namely, in 1873, and the ratio, which was 15. per 1.000, acceeded the last ten years' average, though it was not quite up to the high rate of 1873 and 1874. In Ireland the ratio of iast year is returned at a fraction below 10 per 1,000, or a little short of the average. The marriage rate in England in 1876 range from 1,000 in extra-metropolitan Middlesex, and 11.6 is Ceptural and Herefordshire, to 19.3 and 19.5 in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire; the marked decline in the marriage rate in Conwall is noted as reflecting the depression of mining industry in that country. The 1,154, 631 births in the United Kingdom in 1870 were more by 477, 722 than the deaths, this

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Rubox, Mich., June 17.—Down—Props St. Paul, Champlain, R. Holland, Philadelphia, India, Vanderbilt, Europe with G. M. Neelon. Golden Rule, Cormorant and tow, Hackett and consort, Bay City and barges, Araxes and barges: schrs D. G. Fort, Imperial, Bismarck, F. A. Morse, Danforth. Ætna, Maumae Valley, J. D. Sawyer, Col. Cook, Mary Battle, City of Tawas, S. J. Tilden, A. G. Morey, Goshawk, Sweden, Bahama, Ganges, Regina, Vampire, Triumph, Mary, Hattle Newell, Hubbard, A. Boody, J. Bigler, Lilly Hamilton, J. S. Richards, Ouward, George H. Wand, Theodore Perry, Leonard, Hannah, Elvina.

Up—Props Nebraska, St. Louis, Marine City, Abercorn, Newung, Roanske, Arabia, City of Toicdo, J. Bertschy, John Sherman, Mary Jarreki and consort, Howard and consort, Burnside and barges, Tuttle and consort, Townsend and consort, Oaklami and barges, Alpena and barges; schrs Clara Parker, C. G. Breed, S. V. R. Watson, Morning Star. Home, Argo, O. M. Bond, China, Poliy M. Rodgers, Mary Merritt, J. H. Breek, Ishpenning, Thomas Gawa, Grace Marray, Ourson, Charlie Crawford, E. P. Royce.

Wind—Northeast, light, Weather fine.

THE PROPOSED COMBINATION. Measrs. Dunham, Ranney, and Long, the gen-tlemen appointed by the vessel-owners' meeting, last Saturday, to obtain the signatures of the ves-sel-owners in the Chicago District to the agree-ment to go into the Buffalo pool, will enter to-day

ment to go into the Buffalo pool, will enter to-day upon their duties. The misterly apathy displayed at the late meeting, and the discouraging remarks of some owners, do not angar well for namerous signatures. The Buffalo Express says that all interest new appears to centre in the action of Chicago vessel-owners, and this seems to be the only doubtful point.

Mr. Hood's plan found favor among some of the owners, but it being apparent to the meeting that its adoption would opea up the whole question again and cause a lack of harmony. It was not pressed, and the gentlemen took the wisest course and approved the Buffalo plan, but they did it with a lack of interest that was plainly manifested. Another meeting will be held next Saturday, when the Committee to obtain signatures will probably report, and the position of the Chicago vessel-owners will be made known.

LAKE EXCURSIONS. Yesterday was a good time for the excursion steamers to reap a narvest, and all of them did well. The man with the white bat tested his lungs to their full capacity in behalf of the Bret Harte, and could not have held out longer with the aid of and could not have held out longer with the and of a pair of beliows, while the orators for the River-side, Bon Brake, and Mary entertained admiring crowds and poured forth the beauties of their re-spective craft into the ears of intending excursion-lists who were unable to decide on the vessel they

ists who were unable to decide on the vessel they would take passage in.

The stur John Sherman had not arrived up to last night, and the new Lady Washington, unfortunately for her owners, was not ready for business vesteriay.

The Peerless gives the young people of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church a mounlight excursion Wednesday evening.

The Goodrich stur Sheboygan took a large party of new Custom-House employes to Highland Park Saturday, and they had a good time.

MARINE MISHAPS. MARINE MISHAPS.

The propeller Skylark met with an accident outside, yesterday morning, whil o her way to this port from St. Joseph. The cylinder-head of her engine was blown out and the cylinder itself broken, but not beyond repair. The vessel was about seven miles from Chicago when the accident occurred, and a tug was signaled and brought her in. The damage will be repaired by Thursday.

The senooner D. R. Holt had her stem damaged by collision with a mid-scow in tow of the tug O. B. Green, Friday, in the river.

While the steamer City of Toronto was en route from Niagara to Toronto, on Tuesday, one of the engine beams gave way, causing the piston and connecting rods to break, and thus rendering the craft helpless. The steamer Southern Helle came along soon after the accident and towed the disabled steamer back to Niagara.

LAKE VESSELS FOR EUROPE. LAKE VESSELS FOR EUROPE.
Capt. J. L. Higgie has returned from Quebec. He states that the canal schrs City of Manitowoc and Mary L. Higgie sailed on the 13th inst. for Great Britain with cargoes of deals aggregating 310,000. The Green Bay was engaged in loading when he left, and the Summer Cloud was intending to cross the ocean. Capt. Higgie speaks in terms of the highest praise of the ability of Capt. Dick, the Port Warden at Quebec, who is a tho-ough navigator, and a ship-carpenter, and a good judge of vessel property. It was Capt. Higgle, and not Capt. Dall, who objected to the payment of the pilotage on the St. Lawrence. The matter was satisfactorily settled.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

In 1873 the prop Java collided on Lake Erie with the schr Cape Hern, owned by Capt. Ben Eyster and S. T. Atwater, and the latter sunk. Judgment was obtained against Mr. Ensign. owner of the propeller, and the question of damages is to be determined in Buffalo this week. Capt. Eyster has been summoned to attend the inquiry. He places his damages at \$10,000.

ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ERIE, Pa., June 18.—Arrivals, schrs Juha Willard, J. A. Bailey. Departed, prop Alaska; schr

Harvest Queen. It is stated on reliable authority
that the United States stur Michigan will be put
into commission after July 1.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Omicaeo, June 16.—Room was taken for 16,000 bu wheat, 170,000 bu corn, and 15,000 bu coats. To Buffalo, schr Golden Fleece, corn at 2c; prop Idaho, corn and oats, and Commodore, corn through. Prop Canada, wheat to Montreal. Prop J. Pridgeon, corn to Sarnia.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The prop Canada is lying in the river near the illinois Central ellp walting for a charter. She came up light from Port Dalhousle....Capt. Eyster has dry-docked the prop Heath to put a new wheel in her....It was reported that the schr Golden Piecec had been chartered at 1½ concorn to Buffalo, but Capt. Egan denles it, and says the rate was 2c....The prop liurd did not take the prop Norman in tow to Milwaukee, Friday evening, owing to the threatoning state of the weather. The Percless will take the Norman down Thursday....Strawberries continue to come in large quantities on the stim Corona and on the prop Messenger. From St. Joseph....On her present trip down from Portage the stim Peerless brings 806 bales of fare and skins from Fort Benton...A acw foremat is to be placed in the schr C. North ...The shipments of grain from this portouring the week ending with the 10th inst. were as follows: Corn. 910, 845; wheat, 99, 635; cats, 63, 300.

OTHER POWER.—It is reported that the Anchor Line steamers are to touch at Sandusky....Two lighthouse towers are to be built on the Government pier at Port Coborne...The prop Winslow will be ready to take her place in the Anchor Line when the stim: India sarvies back...A storm signal service station is to be established at Sandusky services station is to be established at Sandusky and the services station is to be established to Toleon...The Marie immediately. It will send out one report per diem...An 8. year-old son of Capt. Falling, of the barge Emerald, fell overboard at Bay Olty Thursday evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered....Capt. S. B. Grummond has completed a contract with David Smith, of Toledo, to tow 5, 500, 000 feet of lumber from Green Bash to Toleon...The family services and significant fell overboard at Bay Clipt Thursday werning for Frie and Buffalo, with the Toleon...The state of Commander Ole Grow Shalow and the proposed to S. 684 but 176.

House of the weaken the state of the prop Pacific. She is expected to be finished by the forepart of n

A New-Mexico Invention.

A New-Mexico Invention.

New Mexico is not without some little stock of ingenuity, despite the backward condition of its general industries. An account comes to us from a local paper regarding a new invention in the shape of a "dry washing" process for separating gold from sand and other extraneous matter. In such a manner as to save considerable quantities of gold heretofore lost in consequence of inferiority of process. The new process was tried at Jicarilla Mines, and its workings described thus: "The test was made from seventy-five pans of good earth or gravel taken from an old prospecthole near by; and from the time the first shovelful of earth was thrown into the machine until the last of the seventy-five pansful disappeared was just twenty-two minutes. In ten minutes more we had \$7.50 of pure yellow gold with was washed from the biack sand taken from the tables of the machine. The gold was separated from the first should cheap, and has a capacity of about thirty cubic yards per day, which would yield, at very low estimate of \$1 per square vard, \$120 a day for each machine in operation. The originator of the process is now counted among the first inventors of the world, as having practically brought into use a cheap and profitable method for utilizing the vast and rich dry placers of New Mexico and Arizons.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated;

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Blectric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the sourious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvernacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine treet, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

TO-NIGHT! GRAND INAUGURATION

THOMAS SUMMER GARDEN CONCERTS, Exposition Building,

be then thrown open as arranged for the Summer Concerts, which will be given on a greater assile of magnificence than ever before attempted in this country, providing an immense (Sarden Prosucuade, with fountain, refreshment tables, and indoor promenade. A manmoth Concert Hall, seating conflictably 5,000 people. The Conservatory, covered by hearly an acre of giass, and arranged as A REFECTORY. The Outdoor Park of two acres in extent, with promenade and refreshment tables, from all of which blaces the music can be enjoyed as in the Concert-Room. The Refreshment Department is under the sole management of the popular and well-known caterer. Melisted, who will also furnish function at the building to those gentlemen who do not wish to go home, and "All refreshments of every kind will be served in the best of style and at Popular Prices. In elisted his secured as superintendent of the ice-cream department the well-known confectioner. Werner.

The Scale of Prices is unprecedented, being lower than for any similar entertainment ever offered in this country. Admissing to the Garden Promenade,

25 Cts. Admission to Concert Hall, Conservatory, and Park, 50 Cts.

For sale at the Exposition Building and at Root & Sons Music Store. Concert every evening and Saturday Matinee. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers. McVICKER'S THEATRE. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
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Special Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
The ever popular favorite.

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Comprising the Leading Specialty Artists of the rorld, and Tony Pastor himself.
Prices—Orchestra Circle, 75c and \$1; first balony. 50c; second balcony, 25c. Admission to Matinees, 50c; children, 25c. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

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Positively last appearances in Chicago of ROBERT Me WADE RIP VAN WINKLE. PRICES REDUCED at the Wednesday and Sat-trdny Matinees to 25 cents to all parts of the ouse. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Next week, JOHN THOMPSON "ON HAND."

ADELPHI THEATRE. 

to Dredge Owners---Improvement of Cheboygan Harbor,

TO DICAGE UNDERS....IMPIPUEMENT OF CLEBOY GAN HEIDT.

Nich.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BOOM 57
MOFFAT BLOCK, DETHOIT, MICH., June 15, 1877...
Scaled proposals in duplicate addressed to the undersigned, and in-lorsed on the envelope "Proposals for hire of driguing equipment, Cheboygan Harbor," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of July 14, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

The equipment to be hired consists of two drist-class dredges, four dump scows, and one steam tug, all In good condition and supplied with efficient crews.

For all further information, specifications, instructions, and blank forms upon which bids must be made, apply to this office.

Major of Engineer.

Pronatals for Sinking 2 Well in the City of Proposals for Sinking a Well in the City of

Rochelle. The City Council of Rochelle, 1ll., will receive bids for sinking a well for a water supply in said city, of the dimensions hereinafter specified. The well to be afteen feet square and fitty feet deep with two eight inch drilled holes twenty-five feet below the bottom of said well. Bids will be opened and considered at 8 o'clock p.m., July 2, 1877. The right reserved to reject any and all bids.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE OF PURCHARING AND DEFOT C.S., NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-57.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in deplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office, by the undersigned, until 2 o'cleck p. m. on Monday, June 18, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies for the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required:

8,000 pounds BACON, clear sides in gunnles.

704-30xes RAISINS, London Layers.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, which can be ascertained by application to this office.

M. P. SMALL, Major & C. S.,

Bryt. Brig. Lea. U. S. A.

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FRONTISPIECE. Illustration to "A Work of Retri-

Description of Hunting Adventures, etc., by the Prince of Wales in India, derived from W. H. Russell's work. "The Prince of Wales' Tour." By A. H. Guerney.

ILLUSTRATIONS: The Dead Element—The Prince at Cairo—The Prince in Shooting-Costume—The Mancheel—A Crawl in the Jungle—The Prince and the Begum of Bhopol—Besting for Tigers—The Allics of the Tiger.

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COUNSEL. A Poem.

THE TRUE STOAT OF OWEN GLENDOWER. A Narrative of the Remarkable Career of this Famous Weishman, with some New Facts. By Wirt Sikes. "CHERRY HIPE!" A Novel. Chapters XXIII-XXV. By Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin' thro' the Rye," etc.

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Women of Shakspeare—The Imprisoned Colliers— Suggestions for Art-Work for Women—The Softss—The Roumanians—Fletcher Harper.

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Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p. m. of July 22, 1877 (to be decided on or before July 21, for carrying the main of the United Stars, between 11, for carrying the main of the United Stars, between 12, for carrying the main of the United Stars, between 13, for carrying the main of the Stars, and between the several stations where transfer experience is required. From Oct. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879.

The attention of bidders is called to the 23rd section of the act of June 23, 1874, which requires that "bladers upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of \$5,000, wall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postunaster (seperal, upon some solvest National Bank.

free term, but deductions can be proved in the per-dusty.

1 is required that the wagons employed in the per-formance of the service shall be built with platform gearings, front wheels to turn under the body; closed body, which shall be builts from bed or sills paneled to the height of an ordinary wagon body; above to be built of plain wood, panel set off with moding, lined with canvas, with covered roof. The beight of the

Ing from the nancied imme of the body to the drip of the roof. These doors shall be hing on apring hinges to open outward, so arranged that when unlocked they shall apring open. The doors shall spen to a width in the clear of not less than two feet for single wagons and three feet for double wagons. On the front shall be sent for driver, with foot-board, trimmed and durnished in leather.

The wagons shall be kept painted and varnished in a thorough masmer, and ornamented according to specifications, and shall be kept as all times in good order. Full particulars are otype said construction of wagons may be obtained on application to the Postmaster at Chicago, or to the Second Assistant Postmater General, washington, D. C.

When mails are carried in the night the wagon must be accompanied by at least one person besides the driver, as guard, both to be over the age of 16 years, of good moras character, who have taken the cath prescribed by law, and able to read and write the English language. The wagons, to to the approval and coarrol of the Postmaster, and the mails are to be taken flours, under his directions, as will secure proper comections.

An extra wagon, with driver, ready for immediate.

hours, under his directions, as will secure proper connections.

An extra wagon, with driver, ready for immediate
use, must be kept at the Post-Office between the hours
of 5 s. m. and 8 p. m., of at such other hours as the
Postmaster may direct.
Each proposal must be
two responsible sureties, (certified to be such by the
Postmaster at an office of the first, second, or third
class,) who shall guarantee that the bidder shall, if his
bid be accepted, enter into contract, with good and
sufficient sureties, within the time prescribed herein,
for the fattling berformance of the service. The contracts must be executed and returned to the Depart-

XIII. Editor's Table: The Study of Nature in Schools—The Accusation of Atheism— 

> Pittaburg. Port Wayns Lake Shore & Mich. Lake Shore & Ohio. Lake Cultra. Wichigan Central. Wichigan Central. Wichigan Central. Lake Cultra. Ohio. MIL Division
> Divon Division Southern Southern Southern Southern Southern Southern Southern Southern Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Freeport Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Freeport Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Miscondin Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Miscondin Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Wiscondin Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Wiscondin Division.
> Chicago & N. W. Presport Division.
> Chicago Milwankee & St. Paul
> Il finols Central.
> Michicago Laf. & Chicago
> Chicago Alleria Southern
> on Lafa Store & Mich Southern
> on Lafa Store & Mich Southern
> on Like Store & Mich Southern
> on Like Store & Mich Southern
> on Like Store & Mich Southern

From Bration B Bond required with bid, \$14,000; check, \$670. D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

MAIL STATION SERVICE. CHICAGO, ILL. Posit-Oppich Department, }
Washington, June 9, 1877, }
Proposals will be received at the Coupract Office of this Department until 30 clock p. m. of July 25, 1877, (to be decided on or before July 31), for earrying the malls of the United States from Oct., 1877, to June 30, 1879, in the City of thicago, as herein specified.

Boute No. 23, 476.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at West Division Station, 114 miles and back, forty-three trips per week. Division Station, 124

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at North
Division Station, 124 miles and back, thirty-one tripi From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at South west Station, 3% miles and back, twenty-five trips pe rek. From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at South Ivision Station, 3 miles and back, twenty-five trips From West Division Station to Branch Office at forthwest Station, 2 miles and back, nineteen trips

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 34 miles and back, six trips per week. The service to be performed with wagons of style and construction designated in the advertisement for Mail Messenger and Transfer Service (Bouts No. 23, 475, accompanying this), for single wagons, and at such hours as the Postmaster at Chicago shall designate.

All of the wagons to be in charge of drivers above the age of 16 years, of good moral character, who have taken the oath prescribed by law, and are able to read and write the English language.

It is to be understood and agreed that any increase in the service which may be tradered the cessary by the removal to other localities of any of the above-timed Stations, or by any other cause, may be ordered by the Postmaster-General, and shall be paid for pro rata; and also that compensation pre rata shall be read to the compensation pre rata shall be received by the discontinuance of any of mid Stations. In case of the failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or of the abandonment of the service with the configurate term, the service with breits the expense of the failing bidder or contractor.

The contracts hall be executed and returned to the Department by or before Sept. 1, 1877, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having falled, and the Postmaster-General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties according to law.

Proposals ahould be scaled and superscribed "Proposals for Mail Station Service, Chicago, Illinoia," and addressed "Proposals for Mail Station Service, Chicago, Illinoia, "and addressed "Second Assissan Footmaster-General, Del. KEY, Postmaster-General, Del. KEY, Postmaster-General, Del. KEY, Postmaster-General, hicago Post-Office to Branch Office at North ion. 34 miles and back, six trips per week. SPECIAL NOTICE. The hygiene properties of Murray & Lanmar's Forida Water are a marked and distinctive feature of this delicious perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria, and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick-room, mark it as neculiarily adapted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing-room, and the saah

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labora were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

SAVING? COST

Lyon's Kathairon

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation spring into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose, LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dreasing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to baid heads if the roots and follides are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORBANCE.

1. To Cure Baldness. 2. To Restore and Beautify

Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid regetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toliet dreaming known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outlit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR success, attempte EVERY reputation. EVERY will be, a remedy for pain wound and wounds equal to mexican mustang Linimont. It is wound any of the configuration of the config

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. 

TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$63; Third Cabin, \$35.
Steerage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England:
First Cabin, \$30 to \$100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, \$55; Third Cabin, \$35; Steerage, \$27, including everything & above.
Return sickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or Frame.
Steamers marked thus \* do not carry steerage passengers. gers.
For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 56 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool. EGYPT, June 18,9:30 a. m | ENGLAND, June 23,9 pm FOR LONDON.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st. North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Satu-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-at., Moboken. Ruics of fassange—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency For freigns or passage apply to 2Bowling Green, New York.

GREECE, June 6, 12 noon | HOLLAND, 26, 12:30 pm THE QUEEN, 18, 3 p. m | DEPIMARK, 27, 3 p. m.

Great Western Steamship Line. SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA. This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 14th Day of June. 1877.

All trains on the Penn's R. R. will stop at Cresson. TOENGE'S ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season. Flahing and Huuting. de. For terms address E. J. UNGER, Supt., P. Pittaburg, Pa. Grand Union Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE LARGEST AND MOST REGANTLY APPOINTED SUMMER HOTEL IS the WORLD IS NOW OFEN for the RECEPTION of GUESTS. CONGRESS HALL

OPEN TOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN TO Business June 7, 1877. Permanent Board,
\$17.50, \$21, and \$25 per week. Address
BATES, ROGERS & PARNSWORTH,
Proprietors. NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT RYE BRACH, A. H. The undersigned have com-pleted a new private hourding shape of all sea view rooms, in suites. East and west Parties. Gilbert Jenness & SON. PICEON COVE HOUSE,
Cape Ann. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of
ocean. Lights of Cape Ann., etc. Grand old woods
arriving, finding, boating, bathing, etc. Good stabling.
Take Eastern Hailroad from Hoston.
MRS. ELLEN S. BOBINSON & CO. THE CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS NOW open; renovated, stiractive and reasonable. J. R. RCRAY and T. E. HARKINS, Proprietors. MISCELLANEOUS, Nr. H. MAHLER, 10 res de la Granga, Batel
Paria, le sole agent for this paper in France.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francère de
Blue BOXES Dr. Francère de
Parigulave, and appragatyte, Françère de Petils Chaffigs R.

Paricy, 97 Ede Souve des Petils Chaffigs R.

onger.

se Mulcahey, 18 years of age, residing at No.
th avenue, yesterday afternoon fell off one
or's bases on Ciark street, and the wheels
over his body. Dr. Von Tagen, who athim, says he escaped miraculously without
e acratch.

carries his note and waits for an answer.

At 7:30 last evening Mrs. Bonnett, of No. 491
Clark street, accidentally fell from a buggy by the
sunden breaking of the seat, near the corner of
Larrabee and Elm streets. Her right arm was
split open, and her head and shoulders badly cut
and brulsed, Dr. Hess, who attended her, says
the injuries are quite painful, but not dangerous.

At 6:15 last evening, as Rudolph lisert, of No.
15 Gardner street, was crossing the lake-shore
irive at Lincoln Park, one of his children, a boy 3
rears old, was run down by a buggy owned and
riven by W. F. Voute, of No. 371 Centre street.

Ir. Voute turned about and conveyed the child to
be nearest drag store, where was dressed the only
round,—a slight cut acrose the forehead.

of No. 675 West Monroe street.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Michael Maroney came upon a gang of young roughs at the corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street. He ordered them to disperse, but instead they knocked him down, took his baton away, and so badly kicked and beat him that he will not be able for work for everal days. Officer David Little came to the resume, but was also driven off, and followed by the rang to Chicago avenue bridge, where they separated, he firing three shots at them as he ran. No pressis.

d the gentle reader ever notice how red-hot it makes a hotel-clerk to be confronted with a annot read? Two reporters observed case he saks who shall I say called?" "O," care-lessly replied the reporter, "say I did; he will see my name on the curd. You saw it, didn't you?" "O, yes," said the clerk, falling into the trap set for him by the superior natuteness of the reporter, and taking out another card, "but in case I forget it, how did you spell it?" O, with one 't'." said the reporter, calmly. "Hell-hound," mut-tered the hotel-slerk, under his breath. DISGRACEFUL AFFRAY, the only redeeming quality of which is the fact that both parties to it received considerable dam-age, occurred yesterday morning in the rear of Law-age, occurred yesterday morning in the rear of Law-

A DISGRACEFUL APPRAY,
the only redeeming quality of which is the fact
that both parties to it received considerable damare, occurred yesterday morning in the rear of Lawrence & Martin's saloon, No. 111 Madison street. In
part it was the result of an old fend bytween the
men, Jeremiah Dunn, proprietor of a resort in the
vacinity of the South Parks known as Ione Place,
and Michael D. Boardman, formerly barkeeper
with Chapin & Gore, at No. 121 Clark street.
Dunn drove into town early and left his horse and
buggy in the alley between Clark and Dearborn
streets, in rear of Lawrence's saloon, and Boardman seized the opportunity to get a free ride.
He drove down to the boulevard and
there, being under the influence of liquor at the
sime, managed to damage the vehicle by a collision. On his return Donn undertook to take satisfarction out of his hide, and a lively fight ensued,
of the rough-and-tumble order. The combatants
were separated by some of their associates, and
will nurse their braises and their wrath for a few
days. No arrests were made.

HOTEL ERRIVALS.

Palmer House—Ellis Pearson and W. C. Harvey, Lon
don; L. Kgerton, France; C. H. Guild, Bosion; the
Hon, J. H. Sargent, Cleveland; the Bon, H. D. Walprings, Toledon, H. D. Sharer, St. Louis; G. J. W. Gross,
D. Brown, Clacinanti; G. Shith Rice w Orleans; C.
M. Underhill, Buffalo; H. M. Carponter, Minerapolis;
James Macdonaid, Scotland; J. B. Enos, Waterford,
A. T. Trenont House—F. B. King, Denver; the
Hon, Joniah Bacon and S. E. Fitch, Boston; R. W.
Frown, Clacinanti; G. W. Ware, Jr., Boston; Rugh T.
Faldwin, Fron House—F. B. King, Denver; the
Hon. Joniah Bacon and S. E. Pitch, Boston; Rugh T.
Faldwin, Fort Wayne; J. F. Williams, Si. Louis; A. L.
Surphurd, Gleendale, G.: the Hon, L. W. Weld, PennHort, Sarrana House—F. B. King, Denver; the
Hort, Sarrana House—F. B. King, Denv

LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

WHEN THE COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE.

The other day a denizen of Hyde Park, who had just taken out a \$5,000 policy on his life, got his contract with the Company, a prominent Eastern association whose President gets \$97,000 a year, and, when he came to read the conditions through, was so amazed that his hair stood up on end and a cold shudder ran down his vertebral column as he remarked, "There's 196 gin-cocktalls gone where the woodbine twineth,"—the premium, payable quarterly in advance, being \$29.40, and the average gin-cocktail of commerce being taken as a basis of calculation at 15 cents, currency. As soon as his bair had subsided sufficiently to enable him to keep his hat on, he hastened to the eloquent agent who had, as it wers, roped him in, and said unto him: "See here, I want to sak you something." "Well, my dear sir, what is it?" said the aren. "What I want to know," continued the policy-holder, "is this: Can I die in any way so as to have my family get anything under this pohey?" "Well," said the area; thoughtfully but candidly, "I don't know. If you are hanged, or killed in a duel, or commit suicide, or die drank, you can't in the suicide or die drank, you can't in the say as an advertisement—not as one of law. Put a suppositions, can successfully die and bind the Company as a matter of law. Of course we pay risks frequently, but that is an action of grace and as an advertisement—not as one of law. Put a supposition sea to me, and I'll give you a confidential and candid opinion. Fire away." "Well," said the victum, "suppose I make a mistake in my age.—how is that? "Trussiance, I was born Dec. 10, 1846: am I 30 or 31? My father had fifteen or sixteen children—I sin not enre which: if I said afteen and it was skiteen, how is that?" "Well," answered the analysis. "The application being part of the contract, technically you wouldn't be entitled to recover anything, but I also gate. contract, technically you wouldn't contitled to recover anything, but don't suppose the Company would be likely to tick if you didn't die too soon. Ask me somehang hard." "Then suppose I was travelling and had been down to Mobile, and when I was on my way tack I died at Columbus. O, how would that a lor dier" I guass technically your policy ould be vitiated." answered the agent. "you are voyaring south of 350 north violates the condition of the

difference. When you set out on a journey south of 35° the law regards yeu as on that journey, and, therefore, south of 35° till you get home. If you started for New Orleans by way of St. Panl, and died at St. Panl, you would lerally have died at New Orleans, and while in prosecution of a journey undertaken in violation of your contract with the Company. And as for the flash of lightning, that doesn't alter the technical aspect of affairs. If you hadn't been going to Mobile, somebody else would have been killed at Columbus. It is as clear as St. Louis water isn't. Ask me something hard. "But a flash of lightning, in any case..." "Is an act of God, like an earthquake, or a deluge, or something of hightning, in any case..." "Is an act of God, like an earthquake, or a deluge, or something of high time a start of the company, and the seeds of the disease implanted in you when you made your contract with the Company, and, technically at least, it would be invalidated. The law (as was well-observed by a worthy Judge, who had a good deal of insurance stock, and used to get up early on dividend days), the law doesn't give a cuss for what you meant; it goes by what you said." Let us imagine that I am bitten by a Spitz dog or killed by a murderer, said the unhappy victim, with a trace of irritation in his manner, "what then?" "Why," answered the imperturbable agent, "there again it is a debatable point. The law assumes that you will keep out of the way of Spitz dogs; if you ain't alive to your own interests, you can't expect us to suffer, can you? I leave it to your own good sense. Is it reasonable to expect our Western General Agent to go round seeing that you may you lege encased in stove-pipe and shin up lamp-posts with "reasonable diligence" (as the law provides) whenever a Spitz opens business? And, as for being murdered, if you keep the company of marderers, you, in a measure, perish in violation of the law and willfully violate and vititate your contract with the Company." "Weld on't know," missingly replied the a

MUSICAL.

THE CARY TESTIMONIAL THE CARY TESTIMONIAL

The Exposition Building, which has so suddenly blossomed out as a Summer-Night Garden, wherein Mr. Thomas and his incomparable band will entertain the stay-at-homes during the next six weeks, was thronged on Saturday night upon the occasion of the testimonial concert to Miss Cary. Sarely no singer could have asked for a more magnificent testimonial than the presence of nearly 6,000 enthusiastic people. It speaks more elegemently for the popularity of the American Cary. Sarely no singer could have asked for a more magnificent testimonial than the presence of nearly 6, 000 enthusiastic people. It speaks more eloquently for the popularity of the American singer among her own people than long eulogums or lavish gifts. Her assistance upon this occasion was the Thomas Orchestra, and she needed nothing more, for Cary and the Thomas Orchestra combined make up a concert troupe that renders any outside help superfishous. Miss Cary's numbers were oddly chosen. In deference to some of the grumblers, who have wanted more popular ballads, ahe put "Kathleen. Mayourneen" and a low-toned edition of "Five O'Clock in the Morning" on the programme, and wound up the ballad business with 'Comm' Thro' the Rye" as an encore, but she had her revenge by giving the Fatima aria from "Aba Hassan" as an encore to the "Don Carlos" aria, so that she not only accommodated the grumblers, but had her own sweet way besides. She never was in better voice, never sang more gloriously. She filled the great spaces of the building to the extreme limits of the auditorium, and every note was audible, even in soft passages, to the last individual on the edge of the vast audience. Her recention was cordial, and, more than'that, enthusiastic in the first part, crazy in the second, so that she may carry East with her to-day a very pleasant memory to think about as she sings from the Messiah to the critical Bostonians on Wednesday. The orchestral numbers were mainly light, the overtures to "Masaniello" and Oberon, "Glinka's "Komarins' Kaya." Goldmark's ballet music. Strauss' Village Swallows' Waltz, and Meyerbeer's Indian March, from "L'Africaine," being sandwiched in between Hoffman's Hungarian Suite, the Berlioz "Homeo and Juliet' music, and selections from the "Flying Dutchman." Although the orchestral numbers were mainly light, the overtures to intending hour the suite of t

Waltz, "Die Vorsacediter".
Ballet Music, "Reine de Saba".
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2.
"Netruntering of the Marcheston.
Antermission.
Agricultus of the Marcheston. rch Tempo, Sympnony Leuiertions, 1st act Lobengrin.... .. Flotow

THE GRAND JURY

The Grand Jury will assemble this morning a 8:30 o'clock sharp, and proceed to agree upon its report. It was noted yesterday that Saturday they had practically agreed to return true bills against Hickey, Dan Webster, and Commissioners Conly, Carroll and McCaffrey, and ex-Commissioner Johnson, but that this action may be adhered to is not at all certain. In fact, from the discussion among the interes, nothing can be consided as about among the jurors, nothing can be counted as abso-lately certain until the indictments have been filed with the court and the jury discharged. At one time it had been virtually agreed to indict

intely certain until the indictments have been filed with the court and the jury discharged.

At one time it had been virtually agreed to indict all who voted for the McNell-Walker stone contract, but the jurors' opinions changed in the discussion of the evidence and in the consideration of the question of indicting certain of those who were believed to be guiltless. The jury reasoned that it would be manifestly unfair to indict one who voted for the steal without indicting all, and to indict all would be to do injustice to some whom they were satisfied had voted for McNeil with mo other than pure motives. Col. Cleary was regarded by the jury as one of the latter class, as he has generally been regarded by those who know him, and to such men as him the notorious eight may be said to owe their having so far escaped indictment on this charge. The jury was abundantly satisfied that the same was the case in the Harms matter, that while the steal was great but few of those who voted for it shared in it,—and Guenther may be said to have saved the mob in this, for while he voted for it is no ene believes for a noment that he shared in the position always taken by the press, and will be accepted by the public as another evidence that the majority of the County Board are not corrupt, or at least that all of those who have voted with the 'Ring' when their votes were necessary to carry a measure were not knowingly parties to the thieving.

Whether the jury is satisfied of it or not, it is a fact that certain members of the Board have been influenced by their fellows in every important measure where they have acted with the majority. They have attended caucuses in a county officer's office, and have there been questly persuaded to every vote which now stands before them as a repreach and a smirch upon their characters, and, such being the case, the jury is authorized and is right in refusing to indict them for the wrongs they have innocently committed. But the other—question remains to be settled,—whether the fact that Cle

If a gentleman cannot do without his morning paper, no more can a lady do without her fashion journal. If the one is a matter of news to him, the other is not only that to her, but a practical economy in time and money. Andrews' Bazer is more than entertaining—it is useful, as ladies alone can appreciate. Send 10 cents for sample copy to W. H. Andrews, Cincinnati

RELIGIOUS.

Life Not a Matter of Routine--Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Civilization a Misfortune Without Mental and Spiritual Food.

To Kill Time a Fruitless Study Until the Return of Barbarism.

Three Discourses on the Profanation of the Sabbath.

The Authorities Called Upon to Suppress Sunday Liquor-Selling.

LIFE NOT A ROUTINE.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing delivered the following discourse resterday morning to a large congregation at the

Prof. Swing delivered the following delivered the Yesterday morning to a large congregation at the Central Church:

"Give us this day our daily bread."—Lord's Prayer.
It is not probable that a being so divine as Christ and of a style so figurative used the phrase "daily bread" in its literal sense, but as words that might stand for all the recurring wants of man. In his memorial supper, bread was appointed to be an emblem of all the forms of a citual food. It was to recall forever the strength, and joy, and hope that had come and should come to society from its relations to Jesus. In order to grasp that petition of the Lord's Prayer, "give us this day our daily bread," we must keep in mind the richness and breadth of all the Oriental imagery, and remember that the meaning of the speakers of the East always flowed beyond their words, like a Nile beyond its banks, and spread into

most. But not so in civilization. The mind and heart have been expaned by the four thousand years of Hebrew, and Greek, and Roman, and Saxon progress, and the passion of hunger has become powerful, and those who lind no daily bread in work or or thought are infinitely miserable of the prayer enlarged and the answer made more glorious. The age that builds up this appetite must spread the table for us or we shail be unhappy enough. The study how to kill time will always or fruitless until the centuries shail undo their work, shall have taken back their intellectual and emotional development, and shall have personce more. As well might those starving soldiers in Andersonville inquire of each other, How can we kill this longing for food as that an intellectual being should ask how it can kill time and make emptiness of life to be full of satisfaction. The only happiness for a cultured mind of this century is food. Its intellectual table must be well-pread that man should minate carefully the attributes of a dog. He should the kannel that man should minate carefully the attributes of a dog. He should the kannel that man should minate carefully the attributes of a dog. He should be always hungry. By this last particular the monk implied that man should minate carefully the attributes of a dog. He should be mindful of his home; he should be always hungry. By this last particular the monk implied that man should mindte carefully the attributes of a dog. He should be mindful of his home; he should be always hungry. By this last particular the monk implied that man should mindte of truth, and dity, and friencish on the should be mindful of his home; he should be a calamity in a desert by a display the guest. What Solomon work of truth, and dity, and friencish on the should be displayed to the should be a calamity in a desert by a displayed to the should be a calamity in a desert by a displayed the present of the should be a calamity in a desert by a displayed the should be a start of the should be a start of the should b

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think; From the death we are shrinking our fathers ald 70 shrink we are clinging to they too would cling. But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing. In these verses the true and the faise are mingled. We do not see the same sights nor think the thoughts which belonged to our fathers, but we all look up and catch from heaven a daily bread which never fell for any one or for no seloter. As God's own world is undergoing mighty changes, is making oceans to roll where once was land, and making prairies to blossom where once was sea, and is fitting up planets for the homes of men, so man's landscape is always changing, and next year he will see and hear what neither he nor any one ever before saw or heard. As when the eye has traveled over isnd and ocean, marking every prospect, it immediately empties itself and is hungry for other objects, so the soul, all through and through lits depths, is fed only to grow hungry. It is a grand provision of God that the eye, the ear, the soul can never be filled. This fact keeps the world fresh and makes it greater as we proceed. We hear a half-dozen songs. We call it a feast and seem satisfied, but soon the ear has let them escape and we demand more song. And the demand becomes more powerful as years pass. We return to church each week, not because to or may of create the early of the e lines.

Let us all feel that it will require another life to furnish a full answer to this petition. The "daily bread" which comes here does not satisfy the heart. We want ionger days for our issaning, and friendships, and virtue. Let us trust that, after this trust that, after this

poet says: For we are the same that our fathers have been; We see the same sights that our fathers have seen; We drink the same stream, and we yiew the same sun, And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think From the death we are shrinking our fathers di shrink;
To the life we are clinging to they too would cling,
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

those longer years the same prayer, "Give us this MAN AND THE SABBATH.

that the tomb be the end. He argument remains untouched, just as England moved on grandly after the tears of Pitt.

The inference we can draw from the plaintive words of many, from Solomon to Harriet Martineau, is only this: that the heart is often overtaken by a sense of weariness and emptiness that demands peace. Not all the time doos everybody wish to be immortal. A clergyman, called in to comfort a dying slave woman who had worn herself out in the terrible bondage and toils of seventy years, attempted to comfort the sufferer by assuring her that by morning one would be praising God in Heaven. Her renly must have astonished him, for she said "that she hoped not, for she felt as though she would love to rest a thousand years."

Difficult is it to measure the present or the future by the occasional waves of feeling that flow and ebb in our hearts. Hence we must move away from these occasional moments and stand in the midst of the great scene, mankind, and there read the philosophy of life; and that philosophy may be summed up in the word—infinite. The soul's hunger is infinite, and the food for its supply is infinite. When man is in health and happiness, each day is a new day. He moves cut with elastic step and buoyant heart, as though he had just landed on the planet and were going forth to explore the land and see the strange inhabitants. As the appetite of yesterday returns, and for the ten-thousandth time must sits down to his table with a relish strong and new, so the world unveils itself each morning as bright and fresh as though it were created in the night before. The deally world comes back with the daily bread. The feelings of Miss Martineau are not common to the human race. The vast majority coming even to the age of 50 or 60 would gladly accept of a hundred years more of earth. Good men who are not afraid to die would be inexpressibly happy should Heaven speak to them and tell them that their life had been prolonged tostwo or three centuries. The better the man the more would be delight in such an

Was made for man and not man for the Sabbabath. The law of the Lord came into collision with the spirit of some of their peculiar laws. The Savior came to earth to enforce the laws. He dided the narrowness of the ancient Sabbath respiritions in Expyt. In those days a man was not allowed to catch even a fea, except while it was actually in the act of biting. The Israelites, despite this, enjoyed the Sabbath as a day of joy. The Savior had even attended a feast on the Sabbath day, and preached a sermon on hospitality. During the Habbinical days the Sabbath was a day of rest and joy, and men were dressed in their most costly raiment and feasted on the beat. It was a happy rest from toil. The severest restrictions were pisced unon the people in those days as regarded labor. Yet they strictly obeyed. The Jews would not even fight for their own Jerusalem on the Sabbath day of physical and mental rest. and a day of spiritual rest. It was to be a day not to be dreaded even by the children, but a day of holy joy,—of holy joy and recreation. He held that the sabbath should be a day of physical and mental rest. and a day of spiritual rest. It was to be a day not to be dreaded even by the children, but a day of holy joy,—of holy joy and recreation. He held that the ancient fathers placed no restrictions on the Sabbath day, but Constantine issued an order preventing judicial proceedings on that day. The Sabbath was made for man. It was made for man, so rested first, and the Sabbath afterwards for his recreation and enjoymah. Christ gave a law of the Sabbath children and the spiritual decalogue for man and the sabbath and for the sabbath and the sabbath and the sabbath and the sabbath are restricted the force and meaning of the decalegue. The speaker held that the Romish Church had made the Sabbath a boilday. In Europe it was made ad any of processions and unholy actions. In the morning there might be some services mumbled over in an unknown language, and in the afternoon there was cock-fighting and onli-batting. This was th should "Both Read Here received wants of man," In his memorial support, bread, my appointed to be an emblere of all the foreast of "his lims," for the proclasses of his name of the process of the proce If you would learn how a daily bread rains down

SUNDAY RUM-DRINKING. SERMON BY THE REV. JOHN ATKINSON.
"Rum-selling, Rum-drinking, and Sabbath-breaking" was the rather sensational title which the breaking" was the rather sensational title which the Rev. Jonn Atkinson, of Grace Methodist Church, bestowed on a sermon delivered to his flock last evening. His text was a familiar one, —"Remem-ber the Sabbath day to keep it holy,"—and as for the sermon itself, it abounded in the usual num-ber of assertions which with that gentleman pass It was suited to men then and it was suited to men now, and it was equally binding on them now as then. It had never been repealed. Jesus Him-self had not come to destroy the law, but to fulfill it. True, the mere Jewish ritual—the shadow of better things to

but to fulfill it. True, the mere Jewish ritual—the shadow of better things to come—was annulled by Jesus Christ, but the great moral law, the substance and not the shadow, had never been repealed. Hence the Sabbath was sacred because it was God's day. The commandment to keep it holy rang out from the thunders of Sinai, and while men might nowadays forget it, yet it was God's doard nowadays forget it, yet it was God's commandment, as binding now as then. The oid Jews had observed the seventh day as the commemoration of the end of God's labors in creation. Whe should not the Christian Church of the commemoration of the end of God's labors in creation. Whe should not the Christian the Commence of the commence of the commence of the commence of the power of death, when he led captivity captive, and brought light into the world' If business went on during that day, it could not of course be kept holy. As Christ drove the thieves out of the temple, so would He drive out all secular business on the Sabbath, it was a day for devout worship, not for the schemes, the engrossing plans, and worldly concerns of the week day. Secularize the Sabbath, said the speaker, and there would be no safety for public worship; and as soon as the Sabbath was destroyed the Church Itself would go with it. Becular labor, whether mental or manual, was one means of descerating the Sabbath; the pursuit of mere sensual enjoyment was another. This naturally brought the speaker to the question of rum-drinking and rum-selling on the Sabbath, of the persons who were engaged in which sould destroying business the speaker entertained no flattering opinion. They were, as he put it, regardless of every sacred thing. The rum-seller did not fear God, neither did he regard man. He keot his place open on the Sabbath, of the persons who were engaged in which sould have a second of the pad of the sabbath, while every otaer kind of business in the city, generally speaking, was closed. He was without conscience; regardless how the poor drunken victim, recilin come-was annulled by Jesus Christ, but the great

PROFANING THE SABBATH. SERMON BY THE REV. S. M'CHESNET.

The Rev. S. McChesney preached a sermon last evening at the Park Avenue M. E. Church, taking as his text:

as his text:

Then I contended with the nobles of Judah, and said unto them. What evil thing is this that ye do and profane the Sabusth-day?

Did not your fathers thus and did not our God bring more wrath upon the city: yet ye bring more wrath upon the city: yet ye bring more wrath upon the city: yet ye bring more wrath upon the profaning the Sabusth.—Nehemiah, xiii., 17-18.

Having quoted from God's statutes as aforesaid, the reverend gentleman read a number of selections from the Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois. These were the sections relating to the liquor traffic, licensing, selling on Sanday, and the like, and can be found under the appropriate heads.

the like, and can be round under the appropriate heads.

The speaker claimed that the Christian Sabbath was recognized by the statutory law of the State. Respect for law was affected by various considerations, notably the means by which the law was enacted, and the honesty and integrity of the Judges, and others charged with the execution of those laws. For instance, when the murderer of Mr. Hanford was set free a few months ago, the evil done was not

MAN AND THE SABBATH.

SERMON BY THE REV. E. N. BARRETT.

The Rev. E. N. Barrett, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, yesterday morning preached a sermon on "Man and the Sabbath," taking his text from the second chapter of Mark, twenty-seventh verse, "The Sabbath was made for man." The speaker explained that at present petitions were being circulated to be presented to the Council, asking that the saloons and other places of amusement might be closed on Sunday. He held that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. He cited the cases of the Pharisees, who would

The Board of Education of District No. 2 of Lake and Hyde Park held an extra season on Saturday afternoon at the Fifty-first street School-House. There were present President Brownell, Measrs. Coy, Kimmey, Alloway, Graham, and Pullman. This Board, like many others, have the retrenching fever, and are seeking to reduce the expense of the district; but, instead of meeting the dilemma at the proper time, they have allowed a considerable indebtedness to accrue, and, being unwilling to assume the responsibility of issuing bonds to cover the amount of the indebtedness, they have called an election, to be held on Saturday, July 7, to give the voters of the district a voice in the matter. The first move towards economy by the Board was an effort to do away with the office of Superintendent of the District, or rather to consolidate it with the Principalship of the High School, one person to fill both positions. Prof. Warren J. Wilkie, the present incumbent of the Superintendent's office, in a plain statement of facts showed how impracticable this would be. The schools being so scattered, and the amount of work necessary to be done to keep up the present excellent reputation of the schools, would require the attention of one person continuously. It was finally decided to make a reduction in aslaries only. The election of Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board of Education, with a salary of \$1.500 per year.

High School—W. W. Carter, Principal, \$2.500 per year; Miss A. A. Ballou, assistant, \$1,000.

Englewood School—Miss Nelle Smith, Principal of the preparatory department, \$600; Miss Fannie B. Mack, \$500; Miss Nelle Smith, Principal of the preparatory department, \$600; Miss Fannie B. Mack, \$500; Miss Nelle Smith, Principal, \$1,000.

Englewood School—Miss Nelle Smith, Principal, \$1,000; Miss A. R. McClary (Ridge School), \$400.

Forty-Seventh Street School—Miss M. J. Lewis, Principal, \$100; Miss A. M. B. Wed, \$500; Miss School—R. T. Webb, Principal, \$1,000; Miss Fannes Bucklieu, \$600; Miss Martha Norcott, \$45

Miss Maggle J. Byren, 5000; Miss Marina Norcol., 3450.

Soringer School—J. H. Brayton, Principal, \$1.

O00; Miss Tamma Curtiss, \$600; Miss Sarah A. Mulletta, \$550; Miss Mary L. Birge, \$550; Miss E. E. Richmond, \$550; Miss Clara M. Russell, \$550; Miss Kate E. Lyon, \$550; Miss Clara M. Russell, \$550; Miss Kate E. Lyon, \$550.

John Buckleau was appointed janitor at the Englewood School in place of J. S. Dodge, resigned. The other janitors remain the same.

An examination of teachers to fill the remaining vacancies will take place at the Englewood High School on mark Saturday at 2:300 clocks p. m.

An examination of teachers to fall the remaining vacancies will take place at the Englewood High School on next Saturday at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The Board adjourned to July 7.

ENGLEWOOD.

A tramp entered St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Pavilion Parkway, after the morning service on Sunday morning, and stole a silver censer from the altar which cost \$45. He was noticed to enter the church from a neighboring house, and word was sent to the parsonage, but, as nothing was missed at the time, it was supposed that he merely entered to say his prayers. Later in the day the loss was discovered. This is the second time that thieves have visited this church and stolen valuable articles.

An Interesting Relic.

An Interesting Relic.

Jeweler and Sticersmith.

There will shortly be offered for sale at Lancaster, England, an article of great interest to the American nation. Mr. Joseph Sly, of the King's Alms and Royal Hotel, Lancaster, has for many years devoted himself to the collection of rare and valuable pieces of furniture and antiquities of various kinds; and among his collections, which he will offer for sale in May next, is one of the three clocks invented by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia. This clock strikes the hour, and has only three wheels; and on many occasions Mr. Sly received tempting offers to part with it. The dial is aranged to mark the time on the system of the land-watches in years gone by. On the face is the inscription: "Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, Inventor." It is one of the three clocks invented by Dr. Franklin; the others are in the possession of the relatives of the late Rev. George Whitfield, who, along with Dr. Franklin, conceived the idea of making a clock, for which purpose the former found the money for carrying ont the invention.

DEATHS. DEIMEL-June 17, at 11:45 a. m., Joseph Dei mel.
Funeral from residence, 563 Noble street, on Monday, June 18, at 1:30 p. m.
INNES—June 17, at the residence of his brother, 89 Miller street, James G. Innes, aged 23 years. MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These medicines have undoubtedly performed mor These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain oplum, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course mass. must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless heros, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions and excel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all let-ters for advice must be addressed.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union -expressed to all parts. 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60c per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By RADDIN & CLAPP, settloneers, 80 and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago, III. Tuesday, June 19, 1877, 250 SAMPLE LOTS

BOOTS & SHOES Sale peremptory. To commence at 10 o'clock sharp. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Austioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-av. REGULAR TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, June 19, 10 o'clock, sharp.
Catalogues ready morning of sale.
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By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

CONTINUATION SALE OF Oil Paintings

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Monday Evening, June 18, at 8 o'clock. And continue following days at 10 s. m., 2:30 p. m., and 8 p. m., until the entire collection is deposed of. Positively no reserve.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT 159 STATE-ST. Fine Gold Watches. Fine Gold Jewelry,

Diamonds, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, &c., &c.,
Sales DAILY During the Week at
10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioners

For TUESDAY MORNING. June 19, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. Xs and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpota, and General Household Goods. WLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioners. Our Regular Weekly Sale,

Friday Morning, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock, IMMENSE STOCK OF New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets full line Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Desks, Chairs, &c.

ral Merchandise, Planos, Refrigerators, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. mission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wa

Entire Machinery and Tools OP A MANUFACTURING JEWELER AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE TUESDAY MORNING, June 19, at 10 e'clock at on a les rooms, 118 and 120 Wishash av.

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Auction Sale Desirable MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, at 2:50 o'clock, at our auction rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
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DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, and Wool Hats, THURSDAY MORNING. June 21, at 9:30 o'clock Merchants will always find full lines salable goods aursales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austra

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1,000 CASES Well-assorted and seasonable Boots, Shoes & Slippers
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Ge and 70 Wabsh-ev.

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Dixon, Ia., June 12, 1877.

The Dixon Elevator, situated in the wost fertile portion of Scott County, Iowa, and provided with all the latest facilities for handling grain, will conferred for rent to the highest bidder at public extion, at Dixon, Ia., on the 2d day of July sext, at 2 p.m. Terms—To be rented for one year free Aug. 11, 1877, to Aug. 10, 1878, one-half cash mayable day of auction; the other half to be fully secured on the same saw,. By order,

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